



# ECONOMIC RESOURCES BOARD



Statutory and other Notices (Tenth Series)  
issued by the Government of India and the  
Reserve Bank of India regarding matters  
relating to the Trade and Commerce of British  
India in connection with the War

*From the 1st of December 1941 to the 28th of February  
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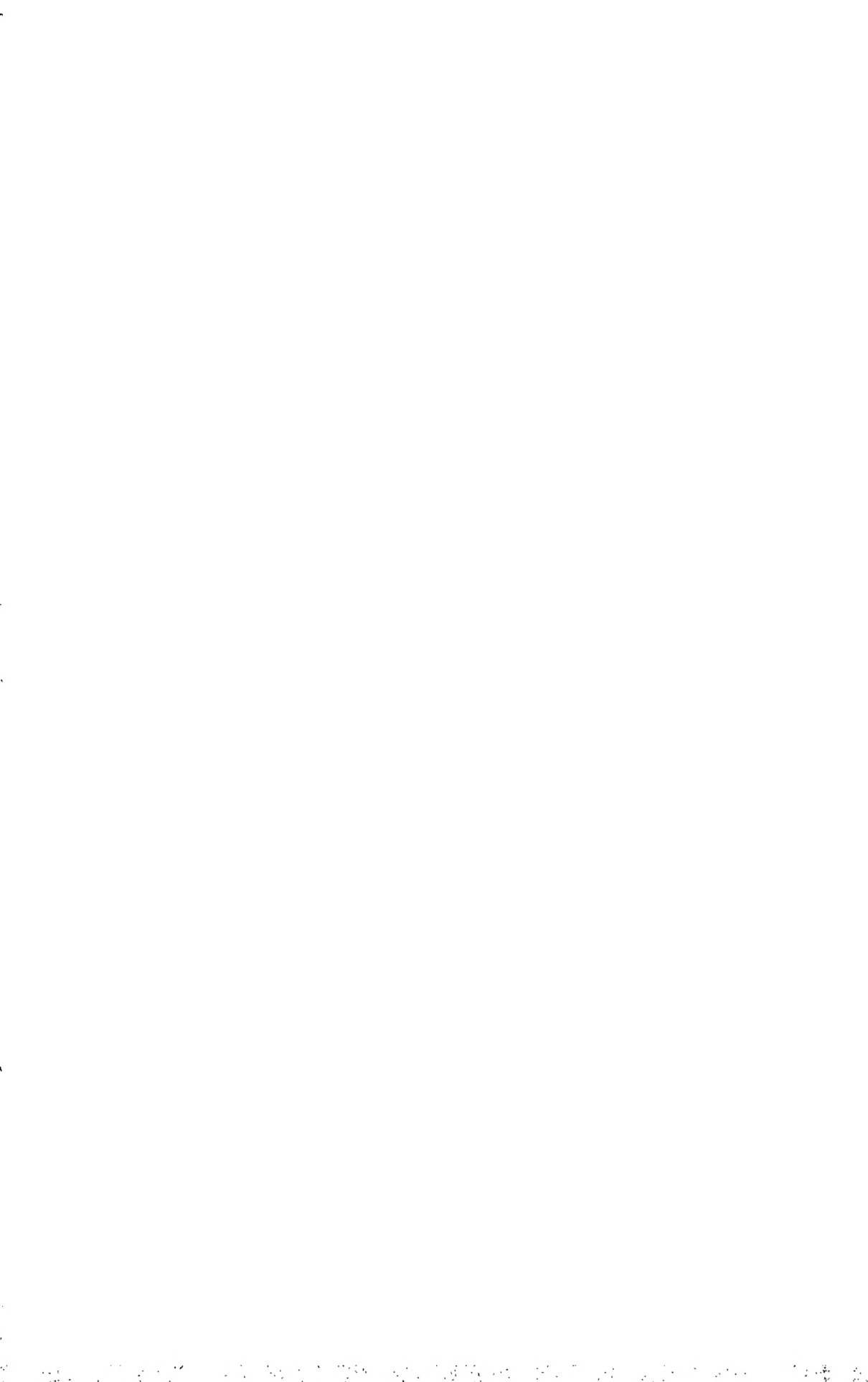
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(1) This publication is intended to facilitate reference to the Statutory Notifications and other Notices issued by the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India in matters relating to the Trade and Commerce of British India in connection with the War.

(2) Extracts from the Defence of India Act (No. XXXV) 1939, and the Rules framed thereunder which deal with the Trade and Commerce of the country have been already published in the First and Fifth Series.\*

(3) This publication is divided into the following parts:—

## PART I.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

## PART II.

FINANCE.

## PART III.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AND THE CONTROL OF ENEMY  
PROPERTY.

## PART IV.

CONTROL OF NEWSPRINT, IRON AND STEEL, PETROL,  
MACHINERY, TOOLS, TEA, RUBBER, ETC.

## PART V.

CONTROL OF PRICES. HOUSE RENTS, WAGES AND FREIGHTS.

## PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS : PRODUCTION, SUPPLIES, LABOUR, INSURANCE,  
TRANSPORT, PATENTS, DESIGNS, ETC., ETC.

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\* As amended upto 1st September, 1940.



## A SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS.

Serial No.	Number, date of Notification and Department of issue.	Brief summary of contents.	Page No.
<i>PART I.—Imports and Exports</i>			
1.	No. 91-C. W. (8)/41, dated the 6th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Export Trade Control : Further amendments to Open General Licence No. 2 issued with Notification No. 91-C. W. (8)/41, dated the 14th June 1941.	32
2.	No. 65-C. W. (60)/41, dated the 6th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Export Trade Control : Further amendments to Notification No. 91-C. W. (6)/41, dated the 14th June 1941.	32
3.	No. 92-C. W. (1)/41, dated the 8th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Export Trade Control : Regulation of exports to China and other specified Far Eastern countries and Pacific Islands.	33
4.	No. 75-I. T. C./41, dated the 13th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Import Trade Control : Further amendments to Notification No. 25-I. T. C./40, dated the 31st December 1940, regarding the regulation of imports of iron and steel.	33
5.	No. 76-I. T. C./41, dated the 13th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Import Trade Control : Further amendments to Notification No. 56-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941.	33
6.	No. 77-I. T. C./41, dated the 13th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Imports of iron and steel : Further amendments to Notification No. 25-I. T. C./40, dated the 31st December 1940.	34
7.	No. 78-I. T. C./41, dated the 13th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Import Trade Control : Further amendment to Notification No. 56-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941.	34
8.	No. 91-C. W. (6)/41, dated the 20th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Export Trade Control : Further amendments to Notification No. 91-C. W. (6)/41, dated the 14th June 1941.	35
9.	No. 106 (9)-E. T. (A)/41, dated the 20th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Amendments to Notification No. 106 (9)-E. T./41, dated the 15th May 1941, relating to Prohibition of Exports from Persian Gulf ports.	35
10.	Memorandum No. A. P. 5 (1), dated the 24th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department).	Lease/Lend : Procedure for the import of Ball and Roller Bearings from U. S. A.	36

Serial No.	Number, date of Notification and Department of issue.	Brief summary of contents.	Page No.
<i>PART I.—Imports and Exports—contd.</i>			
11.	No. 79-I. T. C./41, dated the 27th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Import Trade Control : Further amendment to Notification No. 56-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941.	39
12.	No. 243 (S)-Tr. (I. E. R.)/41, dated the 27th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	The permissible net exports of dry rubber for the first quarter of 1942 have been fixed at 5,325 tons.	39
13.	No. 250 (2)-Tr. (I. E. R.)/41, dated the 30th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Notification giving the rate of fee for rubber export licence issued by the Indian Rubber Licensing Committee.	40
14.	No. 25-I. T. C./40, dated the 31st December 1940 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department) Published in the Gazette of India dated the 20th December 1941.	Notification No. 25-I. T. C./40, dated the 31st December 1940, regarding regulation of imports of specified products of iron and steel has been published as for the time being in force.	40
15.	Press Note, dated the 31st December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Press Note, announcing the modification by the Burma Government of the scheme for the control of exports of rice from Burma.	42
16.	Press Note, dated the 1st January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department).	Lease/Lend : Press Note regarding the imports of ball and roller bearings from U. S. A.	42
17.	No. 80-I. T. C./41, dated the 3rd January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Import Trade Control : Amendment to Notification No. 25-I. T. C./40, dated the 31st December 1940, regarding the regulation of import of iron and steel.	43
18.	No. 81-I. T. C./41, dated the 3rd January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Import Trade Control : Further amendments to Notification No. 56-I. T. C./41, dated the 3rd August 1941.	43
19.	No. 82-I. T. C./41, dated the 3rd January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce).	Import Trade Control : Amendments to Open General Licences Nos. II, III, IV and V (published with Notification No. 59-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941).	43
20.	No. 91-C. W. (6)/41, dated the 3rd January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Export Trade Control : Further amendments to Notification No. 91-C. W. (6)/41, dated the 14th June 1941.	44
21.	No. 91-C. W. (8)/41, dated the 3rd January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Export Trade Control: Open General Licence No. 2 issued under Notification No. 91-C. W. (8)/41, dated the 14th June 1941 in supersession of notification No. 91-C. W. (8)/41, dated the 14th June 1941.	44

Serial No.	Number, date of Notification and Department of issue.	Brief summary of contents.	Page No.
<b>PART I.—Imports and Exports—contd.</b>			
22.	No. 91-C. W. (9)/41, dated the 3rd January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Export Trade Control : Amendments to Open General Licence No. 3 issued with the Notification No. 91-C. W. (9)/41, dated the 26th July 1941.	47
23.	No. 91-C. W. (6)/41, dated the 10th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Export Trade Control : Further amendments to Notification No. 91-C. W. (6)/41, dated the 14th June 1941.	48
24.	No. 83-I. T. C./41, dated the 10th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Import Trade Control : Further amendments to Notification No. 25-I. T. C./40, dated the 31st December 1940, regulating the imports of iron and steel.	48
25.	Press Note, dated the 14th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department).	Press Note regarding the regulation of imports of rubber manufactures from the U. K.	49
26.	No. 91-C. W. (1)/42, dated the 17th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Export Trade Control : Further amendments to Notification No. 91-C. W. (6)/41, dated the 14th June 1941.	49
27.	No. 91-C. W. (3)/42, dated the 17th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Export Trade Control : Amendment to Open General Licence No. 3 issued with Notification No. 91-C. W. (9)/41, dated the 26th July 1941.	50
28.	No. 1-I. T. C./42, dated the 17th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Import Trade Control : Corrigendum to Open General Licence No. II published with Notification No. 59-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941.	50
29.	No. 2-I. T. C./42, dated the 17th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Import Trade Control : Further amendments to Open General Licence No. II published with Notification No. 59-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941.	50
30.	No. 3-I. T. C./42, dated the 17th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Import Trade Control : Cancellation of Open General Licence No. VI, published with Notification No. 59-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941.	51
31.	No. 4-I. T. C./42, dated the 17th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Import Trade Control : Further amendments to Notification No. 56-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941.	51

Serial No.	Number, date of Notification and Department of issue.	Brief summary of contents.	Page No.
<b>PART I.—Imports and Exports—contd.</b>			
32.	No. 5-I. T. C./42, dated the 17th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Import Trade Control : Further amendments to Notification No. 25-I. T. C./40, dated the 31st December 1940, regarding regulation of imports of iron and steel.	52
33.	No. 6-I. T. C./42, dated the 17th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Import Trade Control : Further amendment to Open General Licence No. II published with Notification No. 59-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941.	53
34.	No. 7-I. T. C./42, dated the 17th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Import Trade Control : General permission to import specified goods from British African territories.	54
35.	No. 8-I. T. C./42, dated the 19th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Import Trade Control : Further amendment in Open General Licence No. II published with Notification No. 59-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941.	54
36.	No. 91-C. W. (1)/42, dated the 24th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Export Trade Control : Amendment to Notification No. 91-C. W. (6)/41, dated the 14th June 1941.	55
37.	No. 9-I. T. C./42, dated the 24th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Import Trade Control : Further amendment to Notification No. 9-I. T. C./42, dated the 24th January 1942.	56
38.	No. 92-C. W. (1)/42, dated the 27th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Export Trade Control : Amendment to Notification No. 92-C. W. (1)/41, dated the 8th December 1941.	57
39.	No. 91-C. W. (2)/42, dated the 27th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Export Trade Control : Further amendment to Notification No. 91-C. W. (6)/41, dated the June 1941.	57
40.	No. 10-I. T. C./41, dated the 31st January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Import Trade Control : Amendments to Open General Licences Nos. II, III and IV published with Notification No. 59-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941.	57
41.	No. 202 (5)-Tr. (I. E. R.)/41, dated the 7th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Indian Export Allotment of Tea for the financial year 1942-43, has been declared at 479, 053, 645 pounds.	58
42.	No. 11-I. T. C./42, dated the 7th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Import Trade Control:Corrigendum to Notification No. 7-I. T. C. 42, dated the 17th January 1942.	58

Serial No.	Number, date of Notification and Department of issue.	Brief summary of contents.	Page No.
<i>PART I.—Imports and Exports—contd.</i>			
43.	No. 91-C. W. (1)/42, dated the 7th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Export Trade Control : Notification in supersession of Notification No. 91-C. W. (6)/41, dated the 14th June 1941, prohibiting the export of goods of the description specified in the schedule to this Notification.	58
44.	No. A. P. 19 (1), dated the 10th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department).	Lease/Lend : Procedure for the import of Railway, Dock and Harbour equipment from U. S. A.	68
45.	No. 12-I. T. C./42, dated the 11th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Import Trade Control : Further amendments to Notification No. 25-I. T. C./40, dated the 31st December 1940, regarding import control of iron and steel.	68
46.	No. 13-I. T. C./42, dated the 11th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Import Trade Control : Open General Licence No. IX issued under Notification No. 25-I. T. C./40, dated the 31st December 1940.	70
47.	No. 14-I. T. C./42, dated the 11th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Import Trade Control : Further amendment to Notification No. 56-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941.	70
48.	No. 15-I. T. C./42, dated the 11th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Import Trade Control : Further amendment to Open General Licence No. II published with Notification No. 59-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941.	71
49.	No. 16-I. T. C./42, dated the 14th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Import Trade Control : Further amendments to Notification No. 25-I. T. C./40, dated the 31st December 1940.	72
50.	No. 17-I. T. C./42, dated the 21st February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Import Trade Control : Licence issuing authority under Notification No. 25-I. T. C./40, dated the 31st December 1940.	72
51.	No. 91-C. W. (1)/42, dated the 21st February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Export Trade Control : Amendment to Notification No. 91-C. W. (1)/42, dated the 7th February 1942.	73
52.	No. 91-C. W. (5)/42, dated the 21st February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Export Trade Control : Open General Licence Nos. 1, 2 and 3.	73
53.	No. 106 (31)-E. T., (A)/41-(1), dated the 21st February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Notification regulating imports from specified countries.	77

Serial No.	Number, date of Notification and Department of issue.	Brief summary of contents.	Page No.
------------	---	----------------------------	----------

**PART I.—Imports and Exports—concl'd.**

54.	No. 106 (31)-E. T. (A)/41-(2), dated the 21st February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Notification regulating imports from the Persian Gulf ports.	79
55.	No. 106 (31)-E. T. (A)/41-(3), dated the 21st February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Cancellation of Notification No. 66-C. W. (3)/39, dated the 10th February 1940 and No. 106 (9)-E. T./41, dated the 15th May 1941.	82

**PART II.—Finance.**

56.	No. E. C. D. 16 and 17, dated the 28th November 1941 (issued by the Reserve Bank of India).	Notifications relating to the inclusion of Iraq in the sterling area.	84
57.	Press Note, dated the 1st December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Press Note regarding the regulation of payments for imports from China.	84
58.	No. 156-T. (3)/41, dated the 6th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Notification regarding the removal of the whole of the existing import duty on wheat.	84
59.	No. 27, dated the 6th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department (C. R.)).	Excess Profits Tax (Board of Referees) : Amendment to Notification No. 1-Excess Profits Tax, dated the 11th January 1941.	85
60.	Circular No. A. D./98, dated the 10th December 1941 (issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Exchange Control Department).	Freezing of assets of the residents of Thailand.	85
61.	Circular No. 100, dated the 11th December 1941 (issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Exchange Control Department).	Payment for imports from China : Amendment of procedure.	86
62.	No. 68, dated the 13th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department (C. R.)).	Import of Chinese dollar notes has been prohibited except with the permission of the Reserve Bank of India.	86
63.	No. E. C. D.-18, dated the 19th December 1941 (issued by the Reserve Bank of India).	Permission has been granted to import Chinese dollar notes up to 500 dollars per person once in a month.	86
64.	Circular No. A. D. 101, dated the 20th December 1941 (issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Exchange Control Department).	Authorised dealers have been advised that foreign exchange may not be remitted against goods admitted on payment of a penalty.	87

Serial Number, date of Notification and No. Department of issue.	Brief summary of contents.	Page No.
<b>PART II.—Finance—contd.</b>		
65. No. 71, dated the 20th December 1941 [issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department (C. R.)].	Goods imported by post as "War comforts" addressed to any member of the services have been exempted from customs duty.	87
66. No. F. 24 (27)-F./41, dated the 22nd December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department).	Order No. D. 11857-F./41, dated the 10th December 1941, regarding prohibition to carry out any order from Thailand, involving any payment or transfer of gold or securities.	88
67. Press Communique, dated the 23rd December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Press Communique regarding the control by the Reserve Bank of India of all financial transactions with Japanese occupied China.	88
68. No. D/7175-B/41, dated the 24th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department).	Acquisition of specified foreign securities by Government at specified prices.	89
69. Circular No. A. D. 3, dated the 6th January 1942 (issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Exchange Control Department).	Circular regarding the import and encashment of Hong Kong dollar notes.	89
70. No. 1, dated the 10th January 1942 [issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department (C. R.)].	Prohibiting the import of Hong Kong dollar into India save with the Reserve Bank's permission.	90
71. Press Communique, dated the 14th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department).	Press Communique requiring the previous sanction of the Reserve Bank of India for any dollar remittances of American employees in India.	90
72. No. D. 637-F., dated the 15th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department).	Prohibition to carry out orders from the Phillipines involving payment or transference of gold.	91
73. Circular No. A. D. 9, dated the 16th January 1942 (issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Exchange Control Department).	Permission to remit the proceeds of bills drawn against goods received by parcel post.	91
74. Circular No. A. D. 10, dated the 16th January 1942 (issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Exchange Control Department).	Freezing of Hong Kong accounts.	92
75. No. D/583-F., dated the 16th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department).	Prohibition to carry out any orders from Hong Kong residents involving payments or transference of gold.	92

Serial No.	Number, date of Notification and Department of issue.	Brief summary of contents.	Page No.
<b>PART II.—Finance—contd.</b>			
76.	Circular No. A. D. 11, dated the 17th January 1942 (issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Exchange Control Department).	Freezing of Philippine accounts.	93
77.	Circular No. A. D. 13, dated the 22nd January 1942 (issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Exchange Control Department).	Import of sterling notes into Palestine.	93
78.	Press Communique, dated the 24th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department).	In order to economise in the use of metal, both the new half-anna piece and the one anna coin are to be minted in a nickel-brass alloy instead of in the present cupro-nickel alloy.	94
79.	No. D/732-B/42, dated the 27th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department).	The issue prices of 3 per cent. Loan, 1949—52 with effect from the 2nd of February 1942, are notified.	94
80.	Press Note, dated the 29th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Indians Overseas Department).	Press Note regarding the purchase by the Reserve Bank of India of Straits dollar currency notes from evacuees from Malaya.	95
81.	No. 8, dated the 31st January 1942 [issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department (C. R.)].	Import of Malayan currency notes has been prohibited.	95
82.	No. 9, dated the 31st January 1942 [issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department (C. R.)].	Import of Phillipine currency notes has been prohibited.	95
83.	Circular No. A. D. 14, dated the 31st January 1942 (issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Exchange Control Department).	General permission has been accorded by the Reserve Bank of India for bringing into British India Straits dollars notes up to 100 dollars per head.	95
84.	No. E. C. D.-19, dated the 31st January 1942 (issued by the Reserve Bank of India).	Import of Straits dollar notes has been permitted upto 100 dollars per person.	96
85.	Press Communique, dated the 9th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department).	Press Communique regarding relaxation of the provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act in respect of Indian Banks' branches in Burma.	97

Serial No.	Number, date of Notification and Department of issue.	Brief summary of contents.	Page No.
------------	---	----------------------------	----------

PART II.—*Finance*—contd.

86.	Ordinance No. IX of 1942, dated the 9th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department).	Reserve Bank of India (Temporary Amendment) Ordinance, 1942.	97
87.	Circular No. A. D. 15, dated the 14th February 1942 (issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Exchange Control Department).	General permission has been accorded by the Reserve Bank of India authorising the import into India of currency or bank notes other than those of the Reserve Bank of India, Government of India, Burma Government, Ceylon rupee notes, Iranian Rial notes, Afghanistan notes, provided they are declared to Customs on arrival.	98
88.	Press Communique, dated the 14th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department).	Press Communique regarding the control of the import of foreign currency notes.	99
89.	No. E. C. D.-20, dated the 14th February 1942 (issued by the Reserve Bank of India).	General permission to import currency notes except those specified.	99
90.	No. E. C. D.-21, dated the 14th February 1942 (issued by the Reserve Bank of India).	General permission to passengers to import Bank of England notes upto £10.	100
91.	No. E. C. D.-22, dated the 14th February 1942 (issued by the Reserve Bank of India).	General permission to import Chinese and Straits dollar notes and Java Guilder notes upto specified amounts.	101
92.	No. F. 24 <sup>1</sup> (9)-F./42, dated the 14th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department).	Prohibition to carry out orders from Malayan interests involving transfer of gold or securities.	101
93.	No. 11, dated the 14th February 1942 [issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department (C. R.).]	Prohibition to import currency notes except those specified unless permitted by the Reserve Bank.	102
94.	No. 2, Excess Profits Tax, dated the 14th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Central Board of Revenue).	Further Amendments to the Excess Profits Tax Rules, 1940.	102
95.	No. D. 1390-B./42, dated the 14th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department).	Subscriptions to the Government of India 3 per cent. Loan, 1949-52, not to be received after the 14th February 1942.	103
96.	Circular No. A. D. 16, dated the 16th February 1942 (issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Exchange Control Department).	Freezing of Malayan (including Singapore) accounts.	103

Serial No.	Number, date of Notification and Department of issue.	Brief summary of contents.	Page No.
------------	---	----------------------------	----------

*PART II.—Finance—concl'd.*

97.	Circular No. A. D. 17, dated the 17th February 1942 (issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Exchange Control Department).	Import of Sarawak Dollar notes is permitted if authorised by the Reserve Bank of India.	104
98.	Circular No. A. D. 18, dated the 18th February 1942 (issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Exchange Control Department).	Procedure laid down by the Bank of England as regards applications made to the London control for foreign exchange or for sterling transfer to a non-Empire account in respect of non-Empire imports into India.	104
99.	Circular No. A. D. 21, dated the 24th February 1942 (issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Exchange Control Department).	Permission to export postage stamps in excess of specified limits has to be obtained from the Reserve Bank of India.	105

*PART III.—Trading with the enemy and the control of enemy property.*

100.	No. 183 (24)-E. T. (A) (1)/41, dated the 28th November 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Order directing the supervision of the business of Messrs. Shima Trading Company limited. Bombay by the Controller of Enemy Trading Bombay.	108
101.	No. 183 (24)-E. T. (A) (2)/41, dated the 28th November 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Order vesting the property of the enemy firm of Messrs. Shima Trading Company Limited.	108
102.	No. 183 (20)-E. T. (A)/41, dated the 6th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Order revesting the property of Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, an enemy, in the said person.	108
103.	No. 120 (2)-E. T. (A)/41, dated the 8th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	All money payable to an enemy has been ordered to be paid to the Custodian of Enemy Property.	109
104.	Press Note, dated the 10th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Press Note directing that payments due to creditors in enemy territories including Japanese territories or to enemy subjects should be made to the Custodian of Enemy Property.	109
105.	Press Communique, dated the 12th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Press Communique, prohibiting trade with Japan and Japanese occupied territories.	110

Serial No.	Number, date of Notification and Department of issue.	Brief summary of contents.	Page No.
<b>PART III.—Trading with the enemy and the control of enemy property—</b> contd.			
106.	Press Communique, dated the 13th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co., Ltd., Calcutta have been authorised to manage the property of Mr. D. Macwhirter in Parbutpore Tea Estate. Sylhet.	110
107.	No. 1052-OR/15/41, dated the 13th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department).	Further variations in the Schedule annexed to the Notification No. 1052-OR/1/41, dated the 29th September 1941, giving names of enemy persons and firms.	110
108.	No. 183 (20)-E. T. (A) 41, dated the 13th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Further amendments to the Enemy Property (Custody and Registration) Order, 1939.	111
109.	No. 183 (18)-E. T. (A)/41, dated the 13th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	The property in the Parbutpore Tea Estate belonging to Mr. Dudley Macwhirter has been revested in the said person.	111
110.	No. 184 (13)-E. T. (A)/41, dated the 13th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Bank balances of enemy subjects Messrs. G. F. Keller and J. Leichtenschlag have been revested in the said persons.	111
111.	No. 49 (48)-E. T. (A)/40, dated the 17th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Property in India of Mr. Charles E. M. Jambon, revested in the said person.	112
112.	No. 1052-OR/17/41, dated the 18th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department).	Further variations in the schedule annexed to Notification No. 1052-OR/1/41, dated the 29th September 1941 giving list of names and addresses of persons declared to be enemy.	112
113.	Press Communique, dated the 19th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Thailand (Siam) having been declared enemy territory, trading with that country is now prohibited.	112
114.	No. 106 (9)-E. T. (A)/41, dated the 20th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Amendment to Notification No. 106 (9)-E. T./41, dated the 15th May 1941 relating to the prohibition of imports from the Persian Gulf Ports.	113
115.	No. 1052-OR/19/41, dated the 22nd December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department).	Further variations in the schedule annexed to the Notification No. 1052-OR/1/41, dated the 29th September 1941, giving list of names and addresses of persons declared to be enemy.	113

Serial No.	Number, date of Notification and Department of issue.	Brief summary of contents.	Page No.
<b>PART III.—Trading with the enemy and the control of enemy property—</b> contd.			
116.	Press Communique, dated the 23rd December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Permission to trade with Abyssinia has been accorded.	113
117.	No. 1052-OR/21/41, dated the 23rd December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department).	Further variations in the Schedule annexed to notification No. 1052-OR/1/41, dated the 29th September 1941, giving names and addresses of persons declared to be enemy.	114
118.	No. 186 (16)-E. T. (A)/41, dated the 23rd December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Provisions of certain specified notifications regarding vesting of property not to apply to balances or assets in India of residents in Japanese occupied China.	114
119.	No. 1052-OR/21/41, dated the 23rd December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department).	Further variations in the Schedule annexed to Notification No. 1052-OR/1/41, dated the 29th September 1941, giving names and addresses of persons declared to be enemy.	115
120.	No. 154 (9)-E. T. (A)/41, dated the 27th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	The enemy firm of Mr. J. Eichholz, Calcutta has been permitted to trade within the British Empire.	115
121.	No. 184 (11)-E. T. (A)/41, dated the 3rd January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Trading with the enemy firm of S. Maione, Calcutta (Carlton Hair Dressing Saloon) is permitted.	115
122.	No. 700-M./5/41-Part II, dated the 3rd January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department).	A list of enemy owned vessels is published and their use prohibited.	116
123.	No. 700-M./7/41-Part II, dated the 3rd January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department).	A Ships Discrimination List is published and the use of ships specified therein discouraged.	116
124.	Press Communique, dated the 7th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Mr. C. J. J. Hardebeck has been permitted to manage the enemy business of the Royal United Carpet Factories, Limited, Aroor.	116
125.	Press Communique, dated the 7th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Press Communique directing that claims of Indian firms and Indian Nationals in India against persons in the three Baltic States should be registered with the Board of Trade, London	117

Serial No.	Number, date of Notification and Department of issue.	Brief summary of contents.	Page No.
<b>PART III.—Trading with the Enemy and the Control of enemy property—contd.</b>			
126.	Press Communique, dated the 8th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Hong Kong having been declared to be "enemy territory" trading with that country is now prohibited.	117
127.	No. 79 (2)-E. T. (A)/42, dated the 9th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	The property of Japanese Gymkhana, Bombay, has been vested in the custodian of Enemy Property.	117
128.	Press Communique, dated the 10th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Press Communique regarding the restriction on communications of information relating to shipping.	117
129.	No. 43 (24)-E. T. (A) (1)/40, dated the 10th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Shares held by specified persons and firms in the enemy firm of Bisleri (India) Limited, have been vested.	118
130.	No. 43 (24)-E. T. (A) (2)/40, dated the 10th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	The property of the enemy firm of Bisleri, (India) Limited, Bombay, has been revested in the said firm.	118
131.	No. 43 (24)-E. T. 3(A)/40, dated the 10th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	The enemy firm of Bisleri (India) Limited, Bombay, has been permitted to trade in India.	119
132.	Press Note, dated the 13th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Press Note announcing that investigation is proceeding into the cargoes in enemy ships lying in "Italian" East Africa.	119
133.	Press Communique, dated the 16th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	The assets in India of residents in Hong Kong will be controlled by the Reserve Bank of India.	120
134.	No. 131 (1)-E. T. (A)/42, dated the 16th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Notification regarding the control of balances and assets in India of residents of Hong Kong.	120
135.	No. 12 (30)-E. T. (A)/41, dated the 17th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Appointment of the Controller of Enemy Trading, Controller of Enemy Firms and the Custodian of Enemy Property.	120
136.	No. 79 (4)-E. T. (A)/42, dated the 17th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Property of the specified Japanese firms in Calcutta have been vested in Custodian of Enemy Property.	121

Serial No.	Number, date of Notification and Department of issue.	Brief summary of contents.	Page No.
<b>PART III.—Trading with the Enemy and the Control of Enemy Property—</b> contd.			
137.	No. 1185-OR/1/42, dated the 20th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department).	Notification in supersession of Notification No. 1052-OR/1/41, dated the 29th September 1941 giving list of persons or bodies of persons declared to be enemy for the purposes of Part XV of the Defence of India Rules.	121
138.	No. 1185-OR/3/42, dated the 21st January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department).	Variation in the Schedule annexed to Notification No. 1185-OR/1/42, dated the 20th January 1942 giving names and addresses of enemy persons and firms.	122
139.	No. 1185-OR/5/42, dated the 31st January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department).	Further variation in the Schedule annexed to Notification No. 1185-OR/1/42, dated the 20th January 1942 giving names and addresses of enemy persons and firms.	122
140.	No. 88 (1)-E. T. (A)/42, dated the 31st January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Sum of money payable to a specified enemy in Istanbul by S. Fazal Ellahi, Calcutta, has been ordered to be paid to the Custodian of Enemy Property.	122
141.	No. 88 (2)-E. T. (A)/42, dated the 31st January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Sum of money payable to an enemy by Messrs. H. S. Rathour & Co., Calcutta, has been ordered to be paid to the Custodian of Enemy Property.	123
142.	No. 88 (3)-E. T. (A)/42, dated the 31st January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Sum of money payable by the Eastern Bank Ltd., Calcutta, to the Banco di Roma S. A., Istanbul, has been ordered to be paid to the Custodian.	123
143.	Notice, dated the 5th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Notice regarding the vesting of property of the specified Japanese firms in India.	123
144.	No. 79 (3)-E. T. (A)/42, dated the 7th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Property of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, has been vested in the Custodian.	124
145.	No. 43 (42)-E. T. (A)/40, dated the 7th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Amendment to the Comptoir National D' Escompte de Paris, Bombay, Restriction Order, 1941.	125
146.	No. 154 (3)-E. T. (A)/41, dated the 7th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Enemy firm of Mr. Erich I. Kiewe, Bombay, has been permitted to trade within the British Empire.	125

Serial No.	Number, date of Notification and Department of issue.	Brief summary of contents.	Page No.
------------	---	----------------------------	----------

**PART III.—Trading with the Enemy and the Control of Enemy Property—  
contd.**

147.	No. 116 (18)-E. T. (A)/41, dated the 7th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Further amendment to the Enemy Property (Custody and Registration) Order, 1939.	125
148.	No. 1185-OR/7/42, dated the 12th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department).	Further variations in the Schedule to Notification No. 1185-OR/1/42, dated the 20th January 1942, giving names and addresses of enemy persons and firms.	126
149.	No. 81 (3)-E. T. (A)/42, dated the 14th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Specified sums held by the Eastern Bank Ltd., Calcutta, payable to a specified enemy concern have been ordered to be paid to the Custodian.	126
150.	No. 43 (58)-E. T. (A)/40, dated the 14th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Arafat Press, Lahore, has been permitted to carry on business in India.	127
151.	No. 93 (1)-E. T. (A)/42, dated the 14th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Trading permission has been granted to specified enemy firms.	127
152.	No. 1185-OR/9/42, dated the 16th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department).	Further variations in the Schedule annexed to notification No. 1185-OR/1/42, dated the 20th January 1942 giving names and addresses of enemy firms.	126
153.	Press Communique, dated the 20th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Press Communique prohibiting imports from neutral countries unless covered by a Certificate of Origin and Interest.	128
154.	No. 106 (31)-E. T. (A)/41-(1), dated the 21st February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Notification regulating imports from specified countries.	129
155.	No. 106 (31)-E. T. (A)/41-(2), dated the 21st February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Notification regulating imports from the Persian Gulf ports.	129
156.	No. 106 (7)-E. T. (A)/41-(1), dated the 21st February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	His Majesty the King's Proclamations regarding Articles to be treated as Contraband of War.	129

Serial No.	Number, date of Notification and Department of issue.	Brief summary of contents.	Page No.
<b>PART III.—<i>Trading with the Enemy and the Control of Enemy Property—</i></b> concl'd.			
157.	No. 106 (7)-E. T. (A)/41-(2), dated the 21st February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Orders-in-Council relating to Navi-cert system adopted against the trade and commerce of Italy, Germany and Japan.	133
158.	No. 79 (9)-E. T. (A)/42, dated the 21st February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Property of the Nippon Club, Calcutta, has been vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property.	136
159.	Press Communiqué, dated the 21st February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Press Communiqué announcing that an Order in Council has been issued whereby goods of Japanese origin loaded on any vessel are liable to seizure and Prize Court Proceedings. Proclamations of contraband control against enemy are also mentioned.	136
160.	No. 1185-OR/11/42, dated the 27th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department).	Further variations in the Schedule annexed to notification No. 1185-OR/1/42, dated the 20th January 1942, giving names and addresses of enemy firms.	137
<b>PART IV.—<i>Control of Newsprint, Iron, and Steel, Petrol, Machinery, Tools, Tea, Rubber, etc.</i></b>			
161.	Press Note, dated the 1st December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Press Note calling for the estimated requirements of iron and steel from iron and steel manufacturers.	140
162.	Press Note, dated the 11th December, 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department).	Press Note explaining the purport of the new clause added to the Iron and Steel (Control of Distribution) Order, regarding applications for licences to acquire iron and steel of the controlled categories.	140
163.	No. 716, dated the 11th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department).	Addition of a new clause to the Iron and Steel (Control of Distribution) Order, relating to applications for authorisation.	140
164.	P. R. No. 171 (1)/41, dated the 12th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Further amendment to the Motor Spirit Rationing Order, 1941.	141
165.	Press Note, dated the 17th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Press Note giving the outlines of the scheme proposed for the regulation of newspaper sizes and prices.	141

Serial No.	Number, date of Notification and Department of issue.	Brief summary of contents.	Page No.
<b>PART IV.—Control of Newsprint, Iron and Steel, Petrol, Machinery, Tools, Tea, Rubber, etc.—contd.</b>			
166.	Press Communique, dated the 18th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Press Communique warning newsprint dealers against charging exorbitant prices.	142
167.	No. 104-Ind. (4)/41, dated the 27th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Further amendments to the Newsprint Control Order, 1941.	143
168.	No. 243 (8)-Tr. (I. E. R.)/41, dated the 27th December 1941.	The permissible net exports of dry rubber for the first quarter of 1942 have been fixed at 5,325 tons.	143
169.	No. 250 (2)-Tr. (I. E. R.)/41, dated the 30th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Rate of fee for rubber export licence issued by Indian Rubber Licensing Committee.	144
170.	Press Communique, dated the 1st January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Press Communique announcing that the basic ration for the private car will be halved.	144
171.	No. 104-Ind. (33)/41, dated the 5th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Further amendment to the Newsprint Control order, 1941.	145
172.	Press Note, dated the 5th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Press Note warning the public against the use of Kerosene as motor fuel.	145
173.	No. 104-Ind. (33)/41-A, dated the 5th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Newsprint Control : Cancellation of Open General Permit No. 1 published under Notification No. 104-Ind. (4)/41, dated the 15th August 1941.	145
174.	No. 104-Ind. (34)/41, dated the 5th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Newsprint Control Order : Open General Permit No. 2 giving general permission to sell or dispose of waste newsprint in specified proportion.	146
175.	No. 10, dated the 6th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department).	Further amendment to the Iron and Steel (Control of Distribution) Order.	146
176.	No. 9, dated the 7th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department).	Cotton Card Clothing and all Card Clothing Sundries Control Order, 1942.	147

Serial No.	Number, date of Notification and Department of issue.	Brief summary of contents.	Page No.
<i>PART IV.—Control of Newsprint, Iron and steel, Petrol, Machinery, Tools Tea, Rubber, etc.—contd.</i>			
177.	No. 14, dated the 8th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department).	Further amendments to the Non-Ferrous Metals Control Order, 1941.	148
178.	Press Note, dated the 9th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department).	Press Note regarding the application to tin and lead, of the provisions of the Non-Ferrous Metals Control Order, 1941.	150
179.	No. 350 (55)-I. T. C./42, dated the 10th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Iron and Steel Control : Notification in supersession of Notification No. 350 (55)-I. T. C./41, dated the 9th September 1941 regarding the acquisition or disposal of iron or steel of specified categories.	150
180.	No. 217 (1)-Tr. (I. E. R.)/41, dated the 10th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Amendments to the Indian Tea Control Act By-laws, 1938.	151
181.	Press Note, dated the 13th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Press Note regarding unlicensed sale of iron and steel to private consumers.	152
182.	Press Note, dated the 14th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department).	Press Note regarding the regulation of imports of rubber manufactures from the U. K.	152
183.	No. 21, dated the 14th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department).	Further amendment to the Iron and Steel (Control of Distribution) Order, 1941.	152
184.	No. P. R.-68 (3)/41, dated the 15th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Amendments to notification No. P. R. 68/41, dated the 4th October 1941.	153
185.	Press Note, dated the 16th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Press Note regarding the control of imports of non-ferrous metals.	153
186.	No. 177-Ind. (1)/42, dated the 17th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Mr. B. C. A. Cook, I. C. S., has been appointed an Officer on Special Duty (Coal Distribution).	154

Serial Number, date of Notification No. and Department of issue.	Brief summary of contents.	Page No.
<b>PART IV.—Control of Newsprint Iron and Steel, Petrol, Machinery, Tools, Tea, Rubber, etc.—contd.</b>		
187. No. 334 (16)-Tr. (I. E. R.)/41, dated the 17th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Further amendments to the Coffee Market Expansion Rules, 1940.	154
188. Press Note, dated the 20th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Press Note regarding the control of the distribution of Iron and Steel from producers to stockholders by the Iron and Steel Controller.	156
189. No. 57, dated the 27th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department).	Further amendment to the Machine Tool Control Order, 1941.	156
190. Press Note, dated the 28th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Press Note regarding the appointment of an advisory committee of newspapermen to advise the Chief Controller of Imports.	157
191. No. 104-Ind. (28)/41, dated the 29th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department.	Newspaper Control Order, 1942.	157
191A. Press Note, dated the 29th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Press Note explaining the Newspaper Control Order which regulates the newspaper size according to price.	160
192. Press Note, dated the 31st January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Press Note explaining that the Newspaper Control Order, 1942 fixes only the maximum sizes and the relative minimum prices of newspapers.	160
193. No. 75, dated the 31st January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department).	The Tar and Bitumen Control Order, 1942.	161
194. No. 156-Ind. (271)/41, dated the 7th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Officers authorised to receive the returns in pursuance of the Administered Areas Aluminium Control Order, 1941.	164
195. No. 202 (5)-Tr. (I. E. R.)/41, dated the 7th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Notification giving Indian Export Allotment of tea for the financial year 1942-43.	165
196. No. A. P. 19 (1), dated the 10th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department).	Lease/Lend procedure for the import of Railway, Dock and Harbours equipment from U. S. A.	165

Serial No.	Number, date of Notification and Department of issue.	Brief summary of contents.	Page No.
<b>PART IV.—Control of Newsprint, Iron and Steel Petrol, Machinery, Tools, Tea, Rubber, etc.—concl'd.</b>			
197.	Press Note, dated the 11th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Press Note regarding the scheme to regulate sales of lubricants with a view to conserve stocks of lubricating oils in India.	173
198.	No. 273 (1)-Tr. (I. E. R.)/42 (i), dated the 20th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Rubber Stocks Control Order, 1942.	174
199.	No. 273 (1)-Tr. (I. E. R.)/42 (ii), dated the 20th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Controller, Indian Rubber Licensing Committee has been appointed as the authority for the submission of returns under the Rubber Stocks Control Order, 1942.	175
200.	Press Communiqué, dated the 20th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Press Communiqué warning against speculative buying of raw rubber and mentioning the Rubber Control (Stocks) Order as a first measure of rubber control.	175
201.	Press Note, dated the 24th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	A scheme for controlling the distribution of yarn from the mill to the consumer is being examined and a Central Yarn Commissioner is to be appointed shortly.	176
<b>PART V.—Control of Prices, House Rents, Wages and Freights.</b>			
202.	Press Note, dated the 5th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Wheat price Control : Press Note prohibiting wholesale transactions above the maximum price already fixed and announcing the removal of import duty on wheat.	178
203.	No. Econ. Ad. (P.C.) 7/41, dated the 5th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Notification fixing the maximum wholesale price of wheat at Lyallpur and Hapur at Rs. 4-6-0 and elsewhere at rates fixed by normal adaptation by Provincial Governments.	178
204.	No. 156-T. (3)/41, dated the 6th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Notification regarding the removal of the whole of the existing import duty on wheat.	179
205.	Press Note, dated the 7th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Proposal for the production of standard cloth for the poor and of yarn were considered at a meeting of the enlarged panel of the textile industry.	179
206.	Press Note, dated the 13th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department).	Standing and Yarn sub-committees of the Cotton Textiles Advisory Panel to consider the question of supply and prices of cotton textiles and yarn.	179

Serial No.	Number, date of Notification and Department of issue.	Brief summary of contents.	Page No.
<b>PART V.—Control at Prices, House Rents, Wages and Freights—contd.</b>			
207.	Press Note, dated the 17th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Press Note giving the outlines of the scheme proposed for the regulation of newspaper sizes and prices.	179
208.	Press Communique, dated the 18th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Press Communique warning newsprint dealers against charging exorbitant prices.	179
209.	Press Note, dated the 18th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Labour Department).	Adjustments of wages to cost of living, the question of night shifts, amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act and other important subjects are to be considered at the Labour Ministers' Conference in New Delhi.	180
210.	Press Note, dated the 18th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department).	The maximum prices schedule for tanned kips announced in February 1940 will remain in effect until further notice.	180
211.	Press Note, dated the 19th December, 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Press Note announcing the appointment of an Officer on Special Duty (Coal Distribution) who is to review the stock position of coal and suggest a scheme for the better distribution of coal to industries.	180
212.	No. Econ. Ad. (P. C.) 7/41, dated the 22nd December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Notification prohibiting the sale in wholesale quantity of wheat at a rate in excess of the notified rates.	181
213.	No. B. 52, dated the 23rd December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Labour Department).	Further amendments to the New Delhi House Rent Control Order, 1939.	181
214.	No. B. 52 (1), dated the 23rd December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Labour Department).	Further amendments to the Simla House Rent Control Order, 1941.	181
215.	Press Note, dated the 24th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Order relating to the maximum price of wheat has been extended to future transactions as well.	184
216.	No. B. 52, dated the 30th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Labour Department).	Further amendments to the New Delhi House Rent Control Order, 1939.	184

Serial No.	Number, date of Notification and Department of issue.	Brief summary of contents.	Page No.
<b>PART V.—Control of Prices, House Rents, Wages and Freights—concl.</b>			
217.	No. Econ. Ad (P. C.) 7/41, dated the 7th January 1942 (issued by the Government in the Commerce Department).	Mr. Y. N. Sukthankar, I. C. S., has been appointed Wheat Commissioner for India.	185
218.	No. B. 52, dated the 15th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Labour Department).	Control of Rent : Further amendment to the Hotels and Lodging Houses Control Order, 1942.	185
219.	No. B52 (1), dated the 15th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Labour Department).	Control of Rent : Further amendment to Simla Hotels and Lodging Houses Control Order, 1941.	185
220.	No. Econ. Ad. (P. C.) 16/41, dated the 16th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Notification regulating the wholesale price of specified qualities of paper for deliveries at specified places.	186
221.	Press Note, dated the 23rd January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department).	Press Note regarding the agreement reached in respect of the basic prices of yarn required for war purposes.	188
222.	Press Note, dated the 23rd January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Press Note announcing the fixation of maximum prices for the bulk lines of paper.	188
223.	Press Note, dated the 31st January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Press Note explaining that the Newspaper Control Order, 1942 fixes only the maximum sizes and the relative minimum prices of newspapers.	189
224.	No. B. 52, dated the 19th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Labour Department).	Rent Control : Further amendments to Simla House Rent Control Order, 1941.	189
225.	No. B. 52, dated the 19th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Labour Department).	Rent Control : Further amendments to New Delhi House Rent Control Order, 1939.	190
226.	Press Note, dated the 20th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	The present maximum prices of wheat to continue unchanged and qualitative adjustment of prices must take place within that maximum.	191
<b>PART VI.—Miscellaneous : Production, Supplies, Labour, Insurance, Transport, Patents, Designs, etc. etc.</b>			
227.	Press Communique, dated the 6th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Labour Department).	Direct consultations with All-India bodies of employers and workers have been arranged on some important labour subjects.	194

Serial No.	Number, date of Notification and Department of issue.	Brief summary of contents.	Page No.
<b>PART VI.—Miscellaneous : Production, Supplies, Labour, Insurance, Transport, Patents, Designs, etc., etc.—contd.</b>			
228.	Press Note, dated the 7th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department).	The arrangements for the supply of cloth for the Defence Services of India and the Eastern Group Countries were considered at a meeting of the Cotton Textiles Advisory Panel.	194
229.	Press Note, dated the 7th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Proposals for the production of standard cloth for the poor and of yarn were considered at a meeting of the enlarged panel of the textile industry.	195
230.	Press Note, dated the 9th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department).	Bihar Chamber of Commerce has now been represented on the Bengal War Supplies Advisory Committee.	197
231.	No. T. R. (C)-1, dated the 9th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Labour Department).	National Service Technical Personnel : Notification in supersession of previous Notifications giving a list of persons employed in the specified capacities deemed to be technical personnel for the purposes of National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance.	197
232.	Press Note, dated the 13th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department).	The question of the supply and prices of cotton textiles and yarn are to be considered at a meeting of the Standing Sub-Committee and the Yarn Sub-Committee of the Cotton Textiles Advisory Panel respectively at Bombay.	198
233.	Press Communique, dated the 13th December 1941 (issued by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service).	Information regarding imports during 1940 are required to assist Government to obtain regular supplies of essential drugs and other medical stores from abroad in view of further restrictions likely to be imposed in the United Kingdom and America on exports to India.	199
234.	No. 43-W. R. I./41, dated the 13th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	War Risks Insurance : Further amendments to the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Rules.	199
235.	Press Note, dated the 15th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	A meeting with spinning mills to consider the supply of yarn to handloom weavers is being held in Bombay on the 20th December 1941.	200

Serial No.	Number, date of Notification and Department of issue.	Brief summary of contents.	Page No.
------------	---	----------------------------	----------

**PART VI.—Miscellaneous : Production, Supplies, Labour Insurance, Transport, Patents, Designs, etc., etc.—contd.**

236.	Press Communique, dated the 18th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	War Risks Insurance : Rate of premium payable for any policy of insurance issued during the quarter beginning on the 1st January 1942 has been raised.	200
237.	No. 45-W. R. I./41, dated the 18th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	War Risks Insurance : Rate of premium payable during the quarter ending 31st March 1942 has been fixed at two annas.	200
238.	Press Note, dated the 19th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Press Note announcing the appointment of an Officer on Special Duty (Coal Distribution) who is to review the stock position of coal and suggest a scheme for the better distribution of coal to industries.	201
239.	Press Note, dated the 19th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department).	Press Note announcing record output of guns and rifles, progress in the production of munitions, and other war supplies and mentioning important war orders from the Eastern Group Countries.	201
240.	No. 824-O R/41, dated the 20th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department).	Powers relating to buildings and land under rules 76, 78, 79, 80 and 127 of the Defence of India Rules to be exercised by the First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta.	202
241.	No. 42-M. I. (6)/41, dated the 20th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Amendments to the Loading of Ships Order, 1941.	202
242.	Ordinance No. XII of 1940, dated the 20th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department).	War Risks (Goods) Insurance (Amendment) Ordinance, 1941.	203
243.	No. 1164-O R/41, dated the 20th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department).	Further amendments to rule 76 of the Defence of India Rules relating to buildings and premises.	208
244.	No. 981-D R/41, dated the 20th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department).	Addition of a new rule 62C to the Defence of India Rules, regarding the provisioning of vessels.	209

Serial No.	Number, date of Notification and Department of issue.	Brief summary of contents.	Page No.
<b>PART VI.—Miscellaneous : Production, Supplies, Labour, Insurance, Transport, Patents, Designs, etc., etc.—contd.</b>			
245.	Ordinance No. XI of 1941, dated the 20th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department).	Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance, 1941.	209
246.	Ordinance No. XIII of 1941, dated the 22nd December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department).	Indian Coffee Market Expansion (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 1941.	212
247.	No. 334 (19)-Tr. (I. E. R.)/41, dated the 22nd December, 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Further amendments to the Coffee Market Expansion Rules, 1940.	213
248.	No. L. 1882, dated the 23rd December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Labour Department).	Central Ordnance Depot, Delhi Cantonment, has been exempted from the provisions of sections 34, 35 and 36 of the Factories Act.	214
249.	No. 1174-OR/41, dated the 23rd December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department).	Control of Road Transport : Further amendments to rule 89 of the Defence of India Rules relating to the Control of road transport.	214
250.	No. 46-W. R. I./41, dated the 24th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	War Risks Insurance : Further amendments to the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Rules.	214
251.	No. 47-W. R. I./41, dated the 24th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	War Risks Insurance : Further amendments to the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Rules.	215
252.	No. T. R. (C) 1, dated the 26th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Labour Department).	National Service (Technical Personnel) : Persons employed as overseers deemed to be technical personnel.	218
253.	Press Note, dated the 27th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Labour Department).	Trainees under the Technical Training Scheme who enrol in the Defence Services before the completion of their training are eligible to return to selected training centres for completion of their training after the termination of the war.	218
254.	No. 896-S. M./41, dated the 27th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department).	Requisitioning of vessels : Madras, Bengal and Assam Governments to exercise powers under rule 66 of the Defence of India Rules in respect of inland water transport vessels.	219

Serial No.	Number, date of Notification and Department of issue.	Brief summary of contents.	Page No.
<b>PART VI.—Miscellaneous : Production Supplies, Insurance Transport, Patents, Designs, etc., etc.—contd.</b>			
255.	No. 1178-S. M./41, dated the 29th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department).	Application of the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance, 1941, to employment under a Federal Railway.	219
256.	No. F. 6 (20)-W./41, dated the 29th December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department).	Grain Compensation allowance has been granted to Central Government servants employed in the Punjab.	219
257.	No. F. 6 (22)-W./41, dated the 31st December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department).	Grant of grain compensation allowance to Central Government servants in the U. P.	220
258.	No. F. 6 (18)-W./41, dated the 31st December 1941 (issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department).	Grain Compensation Allowance to Central Government servants employed in C. P. and Berar.	220
259.	Press Note, dated the 1st January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Labour Department).	Press Note explaining the Provisions of the War Injuries Scheme framed under the War Injuries Ordinance.	220
260.	Press Note, dated the 2nd January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Press Note explaining the effect of the amendments made to the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, relating to the insurance of goods.	222
261.	No. 872-S. M./41, dated the 2nd January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department).	Insertion of Rule 78A, to the Defence of India Rules relating to the power to require certain persons to do work.	223
262.	No. F. 6 (21)-W./41, dated the 6th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department).	Grain Compensation Allowance granted to sweepers employed by the Central Government in the Bombay Presidency.	223
263.	No. 1-W. R. I./42, dated the 8th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	War Risks Insurance : Further amendments to notification No. 13-W. R. I./41, dated the 26th April 1941 regarding goods deemed not insurable under the Ordinance.	223
264.	Press Note, dated the 9th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department).	Press Note announcing the meetings of the Cotton Textiles Expanded Advisory Penal and of the Yarns Sub-Committee.	224
265.	Press Note, dated the 10th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department).	Press Note regarding the handing over of a textile mill to Government.	224

Serial No.	Number, date of Notification and Department of issue.	Brief summary of contents.	Page No.
------------	---	----------------------------	----------

**PART VI.—Miscellaneous : Production, Supplies, Labour, Insurance, Transport, Patents, Designs, etc., etc.—contd.**

266.	No. 1186/O R/42, dated the 10th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department).	Further amendment to rule 77 of the Defence of India Rules regarding power relating to buildings and premises.	224
267.	Press Note, dated the 13th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department).	Press Note describing further progress in the production of arms and ammunitions and mentioning more war orders from the Eastern Group Countries.	225
268.	No. 2-W. R. I./42, dated the 17th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	War Risks Insurance : Further amendment to the list of Recognised Loss Assessors.	226
269.	No. T. R. C. 3 (2), dated the 19th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Labour Department.)	Notification giving the personnel of the National Service Labour Tribunal for Bombay.	226
270.	No. T. R. C. 3 (3), dated the 19th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Labour Department).	Notification giving the personnel of the National Service Labour Tribunal for Madras and Coorg.	227
271.	No. T. R. C. 3 (1), dated the 19th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Labour Department).	Notification giving the personnel of the National Service Labour Tribunal for Bengal.	227
272.	No. 1204-S. M./42, dated the 21st January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department).	Addition of a new rule 81A to the Defence of India Rules, relating to strikes and lock-outs.	228
273.	Press Note, dated the 21st January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department).	Press Note mentioning the arrival of the first consignment of automobile chassis under Lease/Lend; mounting output of ordnance factories; expansion of the production of army boots; and more war orders.	229
274.	No. F. 2 (6)-W/42, dated the 22nd January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department).	Amendment to Notification No. F. 44 (4) R. II-W./40, dated the 26th June, 1941, regarding grain compensation allowance.	230
275.	Press Communique, dated the 22nd January 1942 (issued by the Bureau of Public Information, Government of India).	Press Communique announcing the association of the Netherlands East Indies with the Eastern Group Supply Council.	230

Serial No.	Number, date of Notification and Department of issue.	Brief summary of contents.	Page No.
<b>PART VI.—Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies, Labour, Insurance, Transport, Patents, Designs, etc., etc.—contd.</b>			
276.	Press Note, dated the 22nd January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Labour Department).	Press Note explaining the purport of the amendment in the Defence of India Rules relating to industrial strikes and lockouts.	231
277.	Press Communique, dated the 26th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Press Communique regarding the measures for the relief of the cultivator of short staple cotton.	232
278.	Press Note, dated the 26th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Defence Department).	Press Note inviting more suggestions and ideas which would be considered by the Supply Development Committee.	232
279.	Press Note, dated the 27th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Railway Department (Railway Board)).	Press Note regarding further curtailment of railway passenger services in order to meet the enormous increase in the industrial and military traffic.	233
280.	Press Communique, dated the 27th January 1942 (issued by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs).	Press Communique announcing the introduction of airgraph service for outward correspondence from India to United Kingdom.	234
281.	Postal Notice, dated the 27th January 1942 (issued by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs).	Postal Notice regarding the introduction of airgraph service from India to United Kingdom.	235
282.	Ordinance No. V. of 1942, dated the 27th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department).	Motor Vehicles (Drivers) Ordinance, 1942.	236
283.	No. W. 26 (52)/41, dated the 27th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Communications Department).	Notification regarding the loading or unloading of petroleum tankers.	239
284.	Press Note, dated the 29th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Labour Department).	Press note explaining the provisions of the National Service (Technical Personnel) Amendment, Ordinance, 1942 which extends the scope of the former Ordinance.	239
285.	Ordinance No. VI of 1942, dated the 29th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department).	National Service (Technical Personnel) Amendment Ordinance, 1942 is hereby promulgated.	240
286.	Press Communique, dated the 29th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Press Communique regarding the Cotton Cultivators' Relief Fund which has been created from the proceeds of the additional duty on imported cotton.	251

Serial No.	Number, date of Notification and Department of issue.	Brief summary of contents.	Page No.
<b>PART VI—Miscellaneous : Production, Supplies, Labour, Insurance, Transport, Patents, Designs, etc., etc.— contd.</b>			
287.	Ordinance No. VIII of 1942, dated the 29th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department).	The Cotton Fund Ordinance, 1942, is hereby promulgated.	252
288.	Press Note, dated the 30th January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Press Note clarifying the position with reference to certain statements made regarding Government policy in respect of the proposed establishment of an automobile industry in India.	252
289.	No. 42/129/S., dated the 31st January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Railway Department (Railway Board)).	Exercise of powers by the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, in respect of supply and distribution of coal.	254
290.	No. 14-W. R. I./41, dated the 26th April 1941, published on 31st January 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Notification regarding the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Rules is re-published.	254
291.	Press Note, dated the 4th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department).	Press Note describing steady progress of the Chatfield Scheme and Eastern Group Projects; production of munitions and other war supplies. More orders from Eastern Group Countries have been mentioned.	270
292.	Press Communique, dated the 5th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Communications Department).	Press Communique regarding the setting up of a Central organisation for developing road and other forms of transport.	271
293.	Press Note, dated the 5th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department).	Press Note regarding the expansion of India's production capacity in order to make good the loss of supplies from Hong Kong.	271
294.	Press Note, dated the 6th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department).	Press Note regarding priority coal supplies for war industries and maintenance of coal stocks.	272
295.	No. A-826, dated the 6th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Labour Department).	The Government have assumed full authority to control the supply of electricity and a Central Electric Power Control Board has been set up.	272
296.	No. 3-W. R. I./42, dated the 7th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Further amendment to the list of "agents" annexed to notification No. 7-W. R. I./40, dated the 14th September 1940.	274

Serial No.	Number, date of Notification and Department of issue.	Brief summary of contents.	Page No.
<b>PART VI—Miscellaneous : Production, Supplies, Labour, Insurance, Transport, Patents, Designs, etc., etc.—concl'd.</b>			
297.	Press Note, dated the 10th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Press Note regarding the investigations into the production of internal combustion engines and the appointment of Exploratory Committee on Internal Combustion Engines.	274
298.	Press Communiqué, dated the 11th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Press Communiqué stating that payments out of the Raw Cotton Fund will not have to await the actual collection of the additional import duty on cotton.	275
299.	Press Note, dated the 13th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Labour Department).	Press Note regarding the formation of a Central Electric Power Control Board to advise Government on development of electricity undertakings to meet the demands of the expanding war industries.	275
300.	No. W. 26 (49)/41, dated the 18th February 1942 (issued by the Government in the Communications Department).	Exercise of powers under rule 86 of the Defence of India Rules regarding control of traffic at the port of Bombay.	276
301.	Press Note, dated the 20th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Government decision to introduce legislation for War Risks Insurance on factories.	276
302.	Press Note, dated the 21st February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department).	Press Note mentioning the supply of Indian cotton yarn to China and Turkey and referring to further progress in war supplies production.	276
303.	Press Note, dated the 27th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department).	War purchases made by the Supply Department total rupees 230 crores upto 31st December 1941 with engineering and miscellaneous stores heading the list.	278
304.	No. 4-W. R. I./42, dated the 28th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	War Risks Insurance : Further amendments in the list of recognised Loss Assessors published in Notification No. 25-W. R. I./40, dated the 28th December 1940.	279
305.	No. 5-W. R. I./42, dated the 28th February 1942 (issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department).	Amendments to the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Rules.	279

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# PART I

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

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*Imports and Exports.***Serial No. 1.**

**No. 91-C.W. (8)/41, dated the 6th December, 1941.**

*Export Trade Control: Further Amendments to Open General Licence  
No. 2.*

No. 91-C. W. (8)/41, dated the 6th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

The following further amendment made by the Central Government in Open General Licence No. 2, issued with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 91-C. W. (8)/41, dated the 14th June 1941,\* is published for general information:—

After paragraph 2 of the said Licence, the following paragraph shall be inserted, namely:—

“3. The following goods included in Part D of the said Schedule, namely:—

(a) Wheat and wheat flour.”

**Serial No. 2.**

**No. 65-C.W. (60)/41, dated the 6th December, 1941.**

*Export Trade Control: Further Amendments to Notification No. 91-C. W.  
(6)/41, dated the 14th June 1941.*

No. 65-C. W. (60)/41, dated the 6th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 91-C. W. (6)/41, dated the 14th June 1941,† namely:—

In the said notification, for clause (c) the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(c) any goods of the description specified in part E of the said Schedule and consigned to or destined to any part of the British Empire (including Mandated Territories) other than Palestine, Eire, Hong Kong, British North Borneo, Sarawak and the British Pacific islands.”

\* See Serial No. 8, Eighth Series.

† See Serial No. 7, Eighth Series.

**Serial No. 3.**

**No. 92-C.W. (1), dated the 8th December, 1941.**

*Export Trade Control: Regulation of exports to specified countries.*

No. 92-C. W. (1), dated the 8th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules and in supersession of Commerce Department Notification No. 92-C. W. (1)/41, dated the 16th August 1941,\* the Central Government is pleased to prohibit the export to any place in China (including Manchuria and Shanghai), Thailand, Indo-China, Phillipine Islands, the Netherlands East Indies, the French Pacific Islands (including New Caledonia and New Hebrides), Macao, the Russian Pacific Ports, Hongkong, British North Borneo, Sarawak, the British Pacific Islands and Portuguese Timor of any goods other than goods of the description specified in the Schedule annexed to the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 91-C. W. (6)/41, dated the 14th June 1941, unless they are covered by a special permit issued by the Central Government in the Department of Commerce.

**Serial No. 4.**

**No. 75-I.T.C./41, dated the 13th December, 1941.**

*Imports of Iron and Steel: Amendment to Notification No. 25-I. T. C./40, dated the 31st December 1940.*

No. 75-I. T. C./41, dated the 13th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 25-I. T. C./40, dated the 31st December 1940,† namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification, after item (zh), the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

“(zi) Monel Metal”.

**Serial No. 5.**

**No. 76-I.T.C./41, dated the 13th December, 1941.**

*Import Trade Control: Further amendment to notification No. 56-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August, 1941.*

No. 76-I.T.C./41, dated the 13th December, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that

\* Serial No. 42, Eighth Series.

† Serial No. 13, Sixth Series.

*Imports and Exports.*

the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 56-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941.\* namely:—

In part B of the Schedule annexed to the said notification, after serial number 92, the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

93 Phenol/Formaldehyde, Moulding powders . . . . .	87	21-12-41
94 Cresol/Formaldehyde, Moulding powders . . . . .	87	21-12-41
95 Urea/Formaldehyde, Moulding powders . . . . .	87	21-12-41
96 Synthetic Resins in the manufacture of which Formaldehyde, Phenol, Cresol or Urea are used . . . . .	87	21-12-41
97 Celluloid . . . . .	87	21-12-41
98 Cellulose Acetate sheet and Moulding powders . . . . .	87	21-12-41
99 Artificial Horn manufactured from Rennet Casein . . . . .	87	21-12-41
100 Perspex (Methyl methacrylate) . . . . .	87	21-12-41

**Serial No. 6.**

**No. 77-I.T.C./41, dated the 13th December, 1941.**

*Imports of Iron and Steel: Further Amendment to Notification No. 25-I. T. C./40, dated the 31st December 1940.*

No. 77-I. T. C./41, dated the 13th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that with effect from the 20th December 1941, the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 25-I. T. C./40, dated the 31st December 1940, namely:—

For clause (iv) of the said notification, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

- “(iv) any materials of such descriptions covered by a special licence issued on application made before the placing of an order by the Steel Import Controller or by a Deputy Steel Import Controller appointed, or by any other officer authorised, in this behalf by the Central Government.”

**Serial No. 7.**

**No. 78-I.T.C./41, dated the 13th December, 1941.**

*Import Trade Control: Further Amendment to Notification No. 56-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941.*

No. 78-I. T. C./41, dated the 13th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India rules, the Central Government, is pleased to direct th-

\* Serial No. 47, Eighth Series.

*Imports and Exports.*

the following further amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 56-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941, namely:—

In Part B of the Schedule annexed to the said notification, after Serial Number 3, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

3A.	Medicines add drugs containing spirit, excluding articles mentioned in Part A.	22 (5) (b).	20th December 1941.
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**Serial No. 8.**

**No. 91-C.W. (6)/41, dated the 20th December, 1941.**

*Export Trade Control: Further Amendments in Notification No. 91-C. W. (6)/41, dated the 14th June 1941.*

No. 91-C. W. (6)/41, dated the 20th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 91-C. W. (6)/41, dated the 14th June 1941,\* namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification—

(1) in Part D, for item 9, the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

“9. Textiles, the following:—

(i) Cotton twist and yarn.

(ii) Cotton piecegoods.

(iii) Wool, raw.”

(2) in Part E, in item 35, after entry (i), the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

“(ii) Cotton manufactures, all sorts, not specified in Part C and D.”

**Serial No. 9.**

**No. 106 (9)-E.T. (A)/41, dated the 20th December, 1941.**

*Amendments to Notification No. 106 (9)-E. T./41, dated the 15th May 1941.*

No. 106 (9)-E. T. (A)/41, dated the 20th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

(See Serial No. 114 in this Series).

*Imports and Exports.*

Serial No. 10.

Memorandum No. A.P. 5 (1), dated the 24th December, 1941.

*Lease/Lend: Import of Ball and Roller Bearings from U. S. A.*

Memorandum No. A. P. 5 (1), dated the 24th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department:—

1. It has been decided that classes of ball and roller bearings which can only be obtained from the United States of America and are required by Government Departments or authorities from which orders are at present accepted by the purchasing organisations of the Supply Department without first obtaining a deposit will be applied for from that country under the Lease and Lend procedure established under the American Lease and Lend Act. The effect of this Act is to make it possible for His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to obtain from the American Administration without dollar payments supplies essential for the prosecution of the war, and, where necessary, to pass such supplies on to the Dominions or India. It is a condition of receiving commodities under Lease/Lend that their use and distribution must be under strict control.

Recourse will be had to America only for types or amounts of bearings not procurable within the Empire or sterling area.

Orders already placed and covered by necessary certificates will be unaffected, and the former procedure will obtain in their regard.

2. Private importation will continue as before, i.e., against dollar exchange on import licences granted by the Commerce Department or the Chief Controller of Imports.

3. The new procedure is summarised as follows:—

(i) Every application must be made on the prescribed form A. P. 13<sup>a</sup> and by the prescribed date indicated on the form.

(ii) Indent forms will be obtainable from the following authorities:—

- (1) Assistant Deputy Director General (Com.), Department of Supply 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta.
- (2) Controller of Supplies, South India Circle, United India Life Building, Esplanade, Madras.
- (3) Controller of Supplies, Bombay, Shahibagh House, Witter Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
- (4) Controller of Supplies, Punjab, Sunlight of India Insurance Co. Ltd. Building, G. P. O. Square, The Mall, Lahore.
- (5) Controller of Supplies, United Provinces, 15/159, Civil Lines, Cawnpore.
- (6) Controller of Supplies, Sind, Variawa Building, McLeod Road, Karachi.

(iii) No indent will be entertained by the Assistant Deputy Director General (Com.) unless the estimated C. I. F. value of the bearings demanded by it exceeds Rs. 5,000; provided that the Assistant Deputy Director

*Imports and Exports.*

General (Com.) may relax this rule if he is satisfied that good reason exists for doing so.

(iv) The Assistant Deputy Director General (Com.) will decide in the light of his knowledge of the general supply position which orders or parts of orders will be allotted for supply from the United States of America.

(v) The indenter is bound by the conditions regarding the use or disposal of bearings received under Lease/Lend from the United States of America which may be imposed from time to time by the Government of India.

(vi) *Specification of the material.*—The indenter will have to accept the nearest American Specification corresponding to the British Standard Specification of the material.

(vii) All indents or applications must go in the first instance to the Assistant Deputy Director General (Com.).

(viii) A separate indent should be prepared for each class of bearings.

(ix) All information required must be furnished in full at the outset, otherwise the indent will be rejected and the Assistant Deputy Director General (Com.) will not be responsible for any delay so caused in the supply of material.

(x) No request for cancellation of an indent will be considered after the date of its despatch to America; the indenter will be bound to take delivery of all the items he has included which arrive in India. Acceptance of cancellation before that date will be at the discretion of the American Purchase Officer.

(xi) Indents will be bulked before despatch by the Assistant Deputy Director General (Com.).

(xii) The Assistant Deputy Director General (Com.) will submit a comprehensive final indent to the American Purchase Section of the Supply Department.

(xiii) The American Purchase Section will place the all-India indent on the Indian Purchasing Mission in the United States of America.

(xiv) *Subsequent correspondence.*—No enquiries or correspondence in respect of any indent may be addressed to the authorities in the United States of America direct. These must invariably be addressed to the Assistant Deputy Director General (Com.), Department of Supply, 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta.

## PROCEDURE.

4. The words "Government Importers" should be taken as applying to all those Government Departments or authorities from which orders are at present accepted by the purchasing organisations of the Supply Department without first obtaining a deposit.

5. All Government importers requiring ball or roller bearings should make their application to the Assistant Deputy Director General (Com.), Department of Supply, 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta, in Form A. P. 13. No other form will be accepted. The provisions of items (viii) and (ix) in particular in the Summary (paragraph 3 above) must be strictly observed.

*Imports and Exports.*

Department of Commerce, No. 56-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941, namely:—

In Part B of the Schedule annexed to the said notification—

(1) items 55 and 58 shall be omitted;

(2) for items 57 and 59, the following items shall be respectively substituted, namely:—

“57. Zinc or spelter, manufactured, not otherwise specified, excluding scrap—68. 6.9.41.”

“59. Manufactures of brass, bronze and similar alloys not otherwise specified, excluding scrap and chemical or imitation gold—70. 6.9.41.”

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**Serial No. 32.**

**No 5-I.T.C./42, dated the 17th January, 1942.**

*Import Trade Control: Further Amendments to Notification No. 25-I. T. C./40, dated the 31st December 1940, regarding regulation of imports of iron and steel.*

No. 5-I. T. C./42, dated the 17th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct—

(1) that with effect from the 31st January 1942, the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 25-I. T. C./40, dated the 31st December 1940\* (hereinafter referred to as the said notification), namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification,

(a) for items (zf) and (zg), the following items shall be substituted, namely:—

(zf) Nickel, including nickel scrap, in all forms falling under item No. 70(1) of the First Schedule (hereinafter referred to as the *Tariff Schedule*) to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, (XXXII of 1934) excluding manufactures thereof

(zg) Zinc or spelter, including zinc scrap, in all forms falling under items No. 68 and 68(1) of the *Tariff Schedule* excluding manufactures thereof.”

(b) after item (zi), the following items shall be inserted, namely:—

“(zj) Lead, wrought, the following articles, namely pipes and tubes and sheets other than sheets for tea chests, falling under item No. 67 of the *Tariff Schedule*.

(zk) Tin, block, falling under item No. 69 of the *Tariff Schedule*.”

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\* Serial No. 13, Sixth Series.

*Imports and Exports.*

(zl) Brass, bronze and similar alloys, wrought, or in the form of scrap, falling under item No. 70 of the Tariff Schedule, excluding chemical or imitation gold.

(zm) All alloys of copper, and scrap of such alloys in all forms falling under item No. 70(1) of the Tariff Schedule, excluding manufactures thereof.

(2) That the prohibition contained in the said notification shall not apply to goods of any of the descriptions mentioned in clause (1) above,—

(i) despatched on through consignment to India and which, had they been brought into British India on the date of such despatch, would have been covered by Open General Licence, II, published under the Commerce Department Notification No. 59-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941, or

(ii) covered by a special licence issued under exception (vi) to the Commerce Department Notification No. 56-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941, at any time before this Notification comes into effect.

**Serial No. 33.**

**No. 6-I.T.C./42, dated the 17th January 1942.**

*Import Trade Control: Further Amendments to Open General Licence, No. II, published with Notification No. 59-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941.*

No. 6-I. T. C./42, dated the 17th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

The following further amendment made by the Central Government in Open General Licence, No. II, published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 59-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941,\* is published for general information:—

In clause (b) of paragraph 1 of the said Open General Licence, after the words, figures, brackets and letter “Nos. 61, 122(i) and 152(i) of Part A”, the following shall be inserted, with effect from the 24th January 1942, namely:—

“and Nos. 50 and 51 (Copper wrought, manufactured, and scrap) and No. 60 (Copper only) of Part B”.

Provided that the prohibition contained in Commerce Department Notification, No. 56-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941, shall not apply to any goods of the above descriptions despatched on through consignment to India and which, had they been brought into British India at the time of such despatch, would have been covered by the said Open General Licence.

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\* Serial No. 59, eighth series.

*Imports and Exports.*

Serial No. 34.

No. 7-I.T.C./42, dated the 17th January, 1942.

*Import Trade Control: General Permission to import specified goods from British African Territories.*

No. 7-I. T. C./42, dated the 17th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In pursuance of Commerce Department Notification No. 56-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941, the Central Government gives general permission to all persons to import from all British Empire territories in Africa goods covered by items 50 and 51 in Part B of the Schedule annexed to the said notification and copper falling under item 60 of the said Part, provided such goods have been manufactured or produced in these territories.

2 This licence is without prejudice to the application to any goods of any other prohibition or regulation affecting the import of goods that may be in force at the time when such goods are imported.

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Serial No. 35.

No. 8-I.T.C./42, dated the 19th January, 1942.

*Import Trade Control: Further Amendment in Open General Licence No. II, published with Notification No. 59-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941.*

No. 8-I. T. C./42, dated the 19th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

The following further amendment made by the Central Government in Open General Licence No. II, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 59-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941, is published for general information:—

In clauses (a) and (c) of paragraph 1 of the said Open General Licence, after the words, figures and brackets "Nos. 26 (ii), 53 and 54 (aluminium unwrought and manufactured)" wherever they occur, the following shall be inserted with effect from the 24th January 1942, namely:—

"and Nos. 50 and 51 (Copper wrought, manufactured, and scrap) and No. 60 (Copper only)":

Provided that the prohibition contained in Commerce Department notification No. 56-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941, shall not apply to any goods of the above descriptions despatched on through consignment to India and which, had they been brought into British India at the time of such despatch, would have been covered by the said Open General Licence.

Serial No. 36.

No. 91-C.W. (1)/42, dated the 24th January 1942.

*Export Trade Control: Amendment to Notification No. 91-C. W. (6)/41, dated the 14th June 1941.*

No. 91-C. W. (1)/42, dated the 24th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 91-C. W. (6)/41, dated the 14th June 1941, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification—

(i) for Part D, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“PART D.

*(Licences issued by the Export Trade Controller.)*

1. Chemicals and chemical preparations, the following:—

Potassium chlorate.

2. Containers made wholly or mainly of any of the metals or alloys specified in item 15 of Part C, when in use as containers of goods not specified in the said Part.

*(N.B.—An article shall be deemed to be made mainly of any of the metals or alloys specified in item 15 of Part C, if such metal or alloy constitutes the major part of either the bulk or the value of the article.)*

3. Derris root and powder.

4. Diamonds, precious and semi-precious stones.

5. Gall nuts.

6. Grain, pulse and flour other than rice, husked or unhusked and rice flour.

7. Gums and resins, the following:—

(i) Gum Benzoin,

(ii) Gum Damar.

8. Kapok.

9. Lac, all sorts, excluding Kiree or Lac refuse.

10. Matches, all sorts.

11. Metals and ores, the following:—

(i) Beryl (Beryllium), ore, metal and alloys.

(ii) Tin concentrates and ores.

(iii) Tungsten and Tungsten ore (Wolfram).

12. Mica.

13. Paper and pasteboard, all sorts.

14. Pulp of wood for paper-making.

*Imports and Exports.*

15. Quartz Crystals.
16. Rubber, raw.
17. Tea packed in aluminium foil or aluminium lined tea chests.
18. Textiles, the following:—
  - (i) Cotton twist and yarn.
  - (ii) Cotton piecegoods.
  - (iii) Hemp, raw.
  - (iv) Silk, raw cocoons, waste products (including Duppon) and hand reeled.
  - (v) Wool, raw.
19. Tung oil.”
- (ii) in Part E—
  - (a) for item 11, the following item shall be substituted, namely:—  
“11. Gums and resins, all sorts, other than Gum Benzoin and Gum Damar.”
  - (b) items 15 and 25 shall be omitted.
  - (c) for item 18, the following item shall be substituted, namely:—  
“18. Myrobalans and other tanning substances, excluding gall nuts.”
  - (d) for item 22, the following item shall be substituted, namely:—  
“22. Oils, vegetable, non-essential, all sorts, other than tung oil.”
  - (e) in item 35, entries (v) and (xi) shall be omitted.

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Serial No. 37.

No. 9-I.T.C./42, dated the 24th January, 1942.

*Import Trade Control. Further Amendment to Notification No. 25-I. T. C./40, dated the 31st December 1940.*

No. 9-I. T. C./42, dated the 24th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 25-I. T. C./40, dated the 31st December 1940, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification, for item (zh), the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

“(zh) Unmachined wrought iron and iron castings in all forms.”

*Imports and Exports.*

Serial No. 38.

No. 92-C.W. (1)/41, dated the 27th January, 1942.

*Export Trade Control: Amendment to Notification No. 92-C. W. (1)/41, dated the 8th December 1941.*

No. 92-C. W. (1)/41, dated the 27th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 92-C. W. (1)/41, dated the 8th December 1941, namely:—

In the said notification, after the words “the British Pacific Islands” the words and brackets, “, Malaya (including the Straits Settlements)” shall be inserted.

Serial No. 39.

No. 91-C.W. (2)/42, dated the 27th January, 1942.

*Export Trade Control: Further Amendment to Notification No. 91-C. W. (6)/41, dated the 14th June 1941.*

No. 91-C. W. (2)/42, dated the 27th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 91-C. W. (6)/41, dated the 14th June 1941, namely:—

In clause (c) of the said notification, for the words “and the British Pacific islands”, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“, the British Pacific Islands and Malaya (including the Straits Settlements).”

Serial No. 40.

No. 10-I.T.C./41, dated the 31st January, 1942.

*Import Trade Control: Amendments to Open General Licences Nos. II, III and IV.*

No. 10-I. T. C./41, dated the 31st January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

The following amendments made by the Central Government in Open General Licences Nos. II, III and IV published with the notification of

## *Imports and Exports.*

the Government of India in the Department of Commerce No. 59-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941 are published for general information:—

In the said Open General Licences Nos. II, III and IV—

- (i) before the word and figures “Nos. 48” wherever they occur, for the word “and” a semi-colon shall be substituted;
- (ii) after the words and figures “Nos. 48, 67, 88, and 89 (Bolt and Industrial diamonds)” wherever they occur, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

“and No. 33 of Part B (Tea chests and parts and fitting thereof excluding those specified in Part A of the Schedule)”.

### Serial No. 41.

No. 202 (5)-Tr. (I.E.R.)/41, dated the 7th February, 1942.

*Indian Export Allotment of tea for the financial year 1942-43.*

No. 202 (5)-Tr. (I. E. R.)/41, dated the 7th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

(See Serial No. 195 in this Series)

### Serial No. 42.

No. 11-I.T.C./42, dated the 7th February, 1942.

*Import Trade Control. Corrigendum to Notification No 7-I. T. C./42, dated the 17th January 1942.*

No. 11-I. T. C./42, dated the 7th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

Before the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce No. 7-I. T. C./42, dated the 17th January 1942, published at page 132 of the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated the 17th January 1942, insert the following:—

The following Open General Licence issued by the Central Government under the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 56-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941, is published for general information.—

“IMPORT TRADE CONTROL.

*Open General Licence No. VIII ”*

### Serial No. 43.

No. 91-C.W. (1)/42, dated the 7th February, 1942.

*Export Trade Control: Prohibition to export goods of the specified description.*

No. 91-C. W. (1)/42, dated the 7th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of Rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 91-C. W. (6)/41.

*Imports and Exports.*

dated the 14th June 1941. the Central Government is pleased to prohibit the export to any place outside India of any goods of the description specified in the Schedule hereto annexed, except the following, namely:—

- (a) any goods consigned to or destined for the Portuguese possessions in India and intended for use or consumption therein;
- (b) any goods of the description specified in Part E of the said Schedule and consigned to or destined to any part of the British Empire (including Mandated Territories) other than Palestine, Eire, Hong Kong, British North Borneo, Sarawak, the British Pacific islands and Malaya (including the Straits Settlements);
- (c) any goods of the description specified in Part C of the said Schedule and covered by an export licence issued by the Central Government in the Department of Supply or by an officer authorised by that Department in this behalf;
- (d) any goods of the description specified in Part B, D or E of the said Schedule and covered by an Export licence issued by or under the orders of the Export Trade Controller appointed in this behalf by the Central Government;
- (e) any goods constituting the stores or equipment of an outgoing vessel or conveyance, or the *bona-fide* personal effects of the crew of, or of the passengers in, such vessel or conveyance;
- (f) any goods transhipped at a port in British India;
- (g) any goods exported under the orders of Naval, Military or Air Force Authorities for Naval, Military or Air Force requirements;
- (h) any goods exported under the orders of the Central Government or such officers as may be appointed by the Central Government in this behalf;
- (i) any goods covered by an Open General Licence issued by the Central Government.

### SCHEDULE.

#### PART A.

#### (No Licences.)

1. Arms, Ammunition and Military stores (including explosives and fulminate of mercury).
2. Chemicals and chemical preparations, the following:—
  - (i) Chrome alum.
  - (ii) Potassium bichromate.
  - (iii) Sodium bichromate.
  - (iv) Ammonium sulphate.
3. Drugs and medicines, the following:—
  - Acid Cresylic, Acriflavina, Aether anæstheticus, Arsenious oxide, Atropinæ Sulphas, Barbitonum Solubile, Brilliant Green,

*Imports and Exports.*

Chlorofomum Cocainæ Hydrochloridum, Emetinæ Hydrochloridum, Ergota Præparata and preparations, Hexobarbitonum Solubile, Homatropinæ Hydrobromidum, Hyoscine Hydrobromidum, Mepacrine Hydrochloride, Pamaquin, Paraldehydum, Pentothol Sodium, Percaine, Potassii Bromidum, Potassii Iodidum, Procainæ Hydrochloridum, Sulphonamide preparations (e.g., Sulphanilamide, Soluseptasine M. & B. 693, etc.).

4. Any medicinal preparation containing any one or more of the drugs or medicines specified in item 3 of this Part whether in bulk or in any other form, such as tablets, ampoules, solutions, ointments, etc., including all proprietary brands and Trade Mark preparations and equivalents of them intended for oral, hypodermic, intravenous or external use.

5. Horses and mules.

6. Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances, and parts thereof, the followings:—

(i) Clinical thermometers.

(ii) Optical glass, formed and unformed.

(iii) Optical instruments, all sorts not specified in Part C.

(iv) Surveying instruments and appliances.

7. Kiree or Lac refuse.

8. Metals and Ores, the following:—

Antimony.

9. Textiles, the following:—

(i) Flax, raw.

(ii) Flax manufactures.

10. Vessels for inland and harbour navigation (such as launches, boats, barges and dredgers) and component parts and equipment thereof.

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PART B.

*(Licences issued by the Export Trade Controller.)*

1. Ascorbic acid.

2. Bakelite and other synthetic moulding powders.

3. Bacon and ham, not canned or bottled.

4. Condiments, not canned or bottled.

5. Drugs, medicines and medicinal preparations, including camphor, other than those specified in Parts A and C.

6. Glass bottles of crown cork pattern.

7. Hops.

8. Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances, and parts thereof, the following:—

(i) Photographic papers, plates and films (excluding those used in X-ray photography and excluding cinema films).

9. Malt.
10. Provisions, canned and bottled.
11. Seed potatoes.

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PART C.

*(Licences issued by the Central Government in the Department of Supply or by an officer authorised by that Department in this behalf.)*

1. Abrasives, manufactured, including grinding wheels.
2. Belting for Machinery—
  - (i) of cotton;
  - (ii) of hair;
  - (iii) of leather.
3. Bristles, pig.
4. Buttons, all sorts.
5. Carbonised coconut shell.
6. Chemicals and chemical preparations, the following:—
  - (i) Acetone.
  - (ii) Acid Acetic.
  - (iii) Acid Formic.
  - (iv) Acid Hydrochloric.
  - (v) Acid Nitric.
  - (vi) Acid Sulphuric.
  - (vii) Alcohol Methyl.
  - (viii) Aluminium Oxide.
  - (ix) Aluminous sulphates (including all forms of alum except chrome-alum).
  - (x) Ammonia and ammonium compounds excluding ammonium sulphate.
  - (xi) Aniline and alkylated aniline.
  - (xii) Barium Sulphate (Barytes).
  - (xiii) Bleaching powder and chlorine.
  - (xiv) Calcium acetate (acetate of lime).
  - (xv) Calcium carbide.
  - (xvi) Calcium chloride.
  - (xvii) Caustic soda.
  - (xviii) Chemical manures other than Ammonium sulphate.
  - (xix) Chlorinated hydrocarbons including carbon tetra-chloride.
  - (xx) Glycerine.
  - (xxi) Iodine.
  - (xxii) Lithopone and cadmium lithopone.
  - (xxiii) Magnesium sulphate.

## *Imports and Exports.*

- (xxiv) Naphthalene.
  - (xxv) Phosphorus.
  - (xxvi) Potassium and potassium compounds excluding Potassium bichromate, Potassium chlorate and Potassium nitrate.
  - (xxvii) Salts and other compounds of arsenic, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, platinum, radium, tin and zinc.
  - (xxviii) Sodium bicarbonate.
  - (xxix) Sodium carbonate.
  - (xxx) Sodium hydrosulphite.
  - (xxxi) Sodium nitrite.
  - (xxxii) Sodium silicate.
  - (xxxiii) Sodium sulphate.
  - (xxxiv) Sodium sulphide.
  - (xxxv) Sodium thiosulphate.
  - (xxxvi) Sulphur.
  - (xxxvii) Toluol (toluene).
7. Cork and cork manufactures.
8. Drugs and medicines, the following:—
- Acidum Acetylsalicylicum, Acidum Boricum, Acidum Citricum, Acidum Mandelicum, Acidum Salicylicum, Acidum Tannicum, Acidum Tartaricum, Adrenalina and preparations, Aethylis Chloridum, Amylis Nitris, Amylocaine Hydrochloride, Antrypol, Naganol, Argentoproteinum, Belladonna roots and leaves, Benzoinum, Bismuthi Carbonas, Borax, Caffeina, Calcii Gluconas, Camphora, Chloral Hydras, Chrysarobinum, Cinchona, Cresotum, Dextrosum, Fluoresceinum, Glucosum liquidum, Hexamina, Hydrargyrum and preparations, insulinum, Iodum and preparations, Ipecacuanha and preparations, Liquor Formaldehydi, Menthol, Morphine salts, Neosphenamina, Oleum Menthae Piperitæ, Phenacetinum, Phenobarbitonum Solubile, Phenol, Physostigminæ Salicylas, Pituitary Extract, Resorcinol, Quinine salts, Sodii Bicarbonas, Sodii Salicylas, Sulpharsphenamina, Thymol.
9. Any medicinal preparation containing any one or more of the drugs or medicines specified in item 8 of this Part whether in bulk or in any other form, such as tablets, ampoules, solutions, ointments, etc., including all proprietary brands and Trade Mark preparations and equivalents of them intended for oral, hypodermic, intravenous or external use.
10. Dyestuffs, the following:—
- (i) Synthetic dyestuffs, including coal tar derivatives used in any dyeing process.
  - (ii) Natural indigo.
11. Glass, sheet.
12. Glass substitute.

13. Graphite and graphite crucibles.
14. Horse hair and manufactures thereof.
15. Hydraulic packing.
16. Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances, and parts thereof, the following:—
  - (i) Accumulators and dry cells.
  - (ii) All electrical instruments, apparatus and appliances, not specifically included under any other entry.
  - (iii) Electric fans and accessories.
  - (iv) Electrical insulating materials of all sorts.
  - (v) Electric lamps.
  - (vi) Electric lighting accessories and fittings.
  - (vii) Electric wires and cables (including telegraph and telephone wires) and accessories.
  - (viii) Microscopes.
  - (ix) Photographic plates and films used in X-ray photography.
  - (x) Surgical and veterinary instruments, apparatus and appliances, including cotton wool and lint.
  - (xi) Telegraph and telephone instruments and apparatus.
  - (xii) Wireless instruments and parts thereof.
17. Leather goods, all sorts, including boots and footwear.
18. Machinery and millwork, including parts thereof, and leather manufactures which are component parts of power-operated machinery, but excluding:—
  - (i) machine tools of any description, and
  - (ii) parts of machinery and millwork and leather manufactures which are component parts of power-operated machinery which—
    - (a) if of foreign manufacture, are exported for purposes of repairs or are being returned to the manufacturers as defective, or
    - (b) if of Indian manufacture, are supplied to any country in the British Empire.
19. Machine Tools of all description and parts thereof.
20. Metals and Ores, the following:—
  - (i) Aluminium and aluminium alloys.
  - (ii) Antimony alloys containing more than 10 per cent. of antimony including printing and bearing alloys.
  - (iii) Copper ores; copper wrought and unwrought; copper plates and sheets; copper wire, drawn; copper alloys.
  - (iv) Ferro alloys including ferro-chrome, ferro-manganese, ferro-phosphorous, ferro-silicon, ferro-titanium, ferro-tungsten, ferro-vanadium and ferro-molybdenum.
  - (v) Iridium; osmiridium, iridosmine and concentrates containing iridium.

*Imports and Exports.*

(vi) Iron or steel:—

(a) Pig iron.

(b) High speed Tool Steel in any form.

(c) Die steel of any form.

(d) Steel ingots.

(e) Rolled, forged or cast steel.

(f) Iron castings.

(g) Tin plate.

(vii) Lead ore; pig lead; lead sheets; lead pipes and tubes; lead alloys.

(viii) Magnesium and magnesium alloys.

(ix) Mercury.

(x) Molybdenum and molybdenum ores.

(xi) Nickel; nickel oxide; nickel ore and matte; nickel alloys.

(xii) Phosphor alloys.

(xiii) Platinum, crude and refined; platinum alloys.

(xiv) Radium, radium ores and concentrates.

(xv) Tin, wrought and unwrought; tin alloys.

(xvi) Vanadium and Vanadium ores.

(xvii) Zinc or spelter, wrought and unwrought; zinc concentrates, dross and manufacturing residues; zinc alloys.

(xviii) Scrap containing any of the metals or alloys specified in entries (i) to (xvii).

21. Manufactured articles; not specified elsewhere in this Schedule, made wholly or mainly of any of the metals or alloys specified in item 20; including containers (when not in use as containers or when in use as containers of goods specified in this Part).

(N.B.—*An article shall be deemed to be made mainly of any of the metals or alloys specified in item 20 if such metal or alloy constitutes the major part of either the bulk or the value of the article.*)

22. Processing materials for rubber tyres not included in any other item of Part C.

23. Roofing felts and associated joining materials.

24. Sera.

25. Textiles, the following:—

(i) Cotton mosquito netting.

(ii) Cotton sewing thread.

(iii) Cotton tape.

(iv) Hemp, raw, all sorts (Manila, Sisal and Indian hemp, etc.) and manufactures thereof, including twine.

(v) Woollen yarn and hosiery.

26. Turpentine and pine oil.

*Imports and Exports.*

27. Vehicles and parts thereof (excluding old scrap parts), the following:—

- (i) Aircraft and parts of aircrafts; special aircraft materials.
- (ii) Motor vehicles, namely, motor cars, motor cycles and motor omnibuses, vans and lorries and chassis for the same, whether fitted with rubber tyres and tubes or not.
- (iii) Parts of motor vehicles, including rubber tyres and tubes.

28. Wood preservatives, the following:—

- (i) Coal tar.
- (ii) Creosote.
- (iii) Mixtures containing coal tar or creosote.

29. Wood and timber, the following:—

Coniferous timber, namely, *Pinus longifolia* (Chir), *Pinus excelsa* (Kail), *Picea morinda* (Spruce), *Abies Pindrow* (Fir), and *Cedrus deodara* (Deodar); plywood and other laminated wood; also chests, boxes, crates and other containers made therefrom when exported empty, and parts thereof including shooks.

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PART D.

*(Licences issued by the Export Trade Controller.)*

1. Asbestos and manufactures thereof.

2. Asbestos cement.

3. Cement.

4. Chemicals and chemical preparations, the following:—

- (i) Ethyl alcohol.
- (ii) Potassium chlorate.

5. Containers made wholly or mainly of any of the metals or alloys specified in item 20 of Part C, when in use as containers of goods not specified in the said Part.

*(N. B.—An article shall be deemed to be made mainly of any of the metals or alloys specified in item 20 of Part C, if such metal or alloy constitutes the major part of either the bulk or the value of the article.)*

6. Derris root and powder.

7. Diamonds, precious and semi-precious stones.

8. Gall nuts.

9. Grain, pulse and flour.

10. Gums and resins, the following:—

- (i) Gum Benzoin.
- (ii) Gum Damar.

11. Kapok.

12. Lac, all sorts, excluding Kiree or Lac refuse.

13. Matches, all sorts.

### *Imports and Exports.*

14. Metals and ores, the following:—

- (i) Beryl, Beryllium), ore, metal and alloys.
- (ii) Tin concentrates and ores.
- (iii) Tungsten and Tungsten ore (Wolfram).

15. Mica.

16. Oils, minerals, all sorts (including crude oil, kerosene, fuel oils, lubricating oils, greases, petrol, solvent oils, mineral turpentine, benzine and benzol).

17. Paper and pasteboard, all sorts.

18. Pulp of wood for paper-making.

19. Quartz crystals.

20. Rubber manufactures, all sorts, not specified in Part C.

21. Rubber, raw.

22. Rubber scrap and waste.

23. Starch, dextrine and farina.

24. Tea packed in aluminium foil or aluminium lined tea chests.

25. Textiles, the following:—

(i) Artificial silk yarn.

(ii) Cotton twist and yarn.

(iii) Cotton piecegoods.

(iv) Silk, raw cocoons, waste products (including Duppon) and hand reeled.

(v) Wool, raw, and manufactures, other than woollen yarn and hosiery.

26. Tung oil.

27. Waxes of all kinds, including paraffin wax.

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### PART E.

*(Licences issued by the Export Trade Controller.)*

1. Animal bladders, guts and casings.

2. Candles of all kinds.

3. Chemicals and chemical preparations, the following:—  
Flourspar.

4. Coal.

5. Coffee.

6. Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured

7. Fibres for brushes and brooms.

8. Fruits, nuts and vegetables (including dried, salted or preserved, not canned or bottled).

9. Gums and resins, all sorts, other than Gum Benzoin and Gum

*Imports and Exports.*

10. Hair of all kinds and manufactures of hair, other than horse hair and manufactures of horse hair.

11. Hides and skins, raw, all sorts.

12. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, all sorts.

13. Magnesite.

14. Metals and Ores, the following:—

(i) Antimony ore.

(ii) Aluminium ore (Bauxite and Laterite).

(iii) Arsenic, ore and metal.

(iv) Cadmium.

(v) Chrome ore and metal.

(vi) Cobalt ore.

(vii) Ilmenite, Monazite, Rutile, Zircon, Kyanite and Sillimanite.

(viii) Iron ore.

(ix) Iron pyrites.

(x) Manganese ore and Manganese.

(xi) Nickel manufactures.

(xii) Silver ore, metal, alloys and manufactures.

(xiii) Titanium metal.

(xiv) Uranium.

(xv) Zinc ore.

15. Myrobalans and other tanning substances, excluding gall nuts.

16. Oilcakes, all sorts.

17. Oils, animal, all sorts.

18. Oils, vegetable, non-essential, all sorts other than tung oil.

19. Paints and colours, all sorts, excluding zinc oxide and zinc compounds.

20. Scrap cinematograph films.

21. Seeds, the following:—

(i) Seeds, oilseeds, non-essential, all sorts.

(ii) Seeds, other than oilseeds.

22. Spices.

23. Sugar including molasses.

24. Talc.

25. Tallow and stearine, all sorts.

26. Tea, excluding tea packed in aluminium foil or aluminium lined tea chests.

27. Textiles, the following:—

(i) Artificial silk manufactures, including mixtures with other textiles or staple fibre.

(ii) Cotton manufactures, all sorts not specified in Parts C and D.

*Imports and Exports.*

- (iii) Cotton, raw and waste.
- (iv) Jute, manufactures.
- (v) Jute, raw.
- (vi) Mesta-fibre.
- (vii) Ramie fibre and piecegoods made therefrom.
- (viii) Silk yarn and manufactures, all sorts.

**Serial No. 44.**

**No. A.P. 19 (1), dated the 10th February, 1942.**

*Lease/Lend: Import of Railway, Dock and Harbour Equipment from U. S. A.*

No. A. P.-19 (1), dated the 10th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department:—

(See Serial No. 196 in this Series.)

**Serial No. 45.**

**No. 12-I.T.C./42, dated the 11th February, 1942.**

*Import Trade Control: Further Amendments to Notification No. 25-I. T. C./40, dated the 31st December 1940.*

No. 12-I. T. C./42, dated the 11th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct—

(1) that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 25-I. T. C./40, dated the 31st December 1940 (hereinafter referred to as the said notification), namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification, after item (zm), the following items shall be inserted, namely:—

- “(zn) (i) Motors and Generators of any type or design up to 100 H. P. or 100 K. W. rating and component parts thereof, falling under items Nos. 72(b), 72(3) and 72(6) of the Tariff Schedule.
- (ii) Associated starter and control gear for such Motors and Generators, falling under item No. 72(d) of the Tariff Schedule.
- (zo) (i) Distribution and Power transformers up to 250 KVA of any voltage ratio, falling under items Nos. 72(d) and 73(1) of the Tariff Schedule.
- (ii) Static Condensers up to 100 KVA, falling under item No. 72(d) of the Tariff Schedule.
- (zp) Standard switchgear and standard power fuse gear, falling under items Nos. 72(d) and 73(1) of the Tariff Schedule.

*Imports and Exports.*

- (zq) (i) Insulators and other electrical earthenware and porcelain, falling under items Nos. 72(e), 73(1) and 73(5) of the Tariff Schedule.
- (ii) Insulations, falling under items Nos. 73 and 87 of the Tariff Schedule.
- (zr) Electrical instruments; falling under items Nos. 72(3) and 73 of the Tariff Schedule.
- (zs) (i) Electrical Accessories, falling under items Nos. 73 and 73(1) of the Tariff Schedule.
- (ii) Conduit accessories, falling under items Nos. 72(e) and 72(3) of the Tariff Schedule.
- (zt) (i) Cables, wires and flexibles (other than winding wires), and winding wires, falling under items Nos. 72(e), 73(1) and 73(6) of the Tariff Schedule.
- (ii) Cable Accessories, falling under items Nos. 72(3) and 73 of the Tariff Schedule.
- (zu) Diesel Engines of all types up to and including 100 H. P. and component parts thereof, falling under items Nos. 72(a) and 72(3) of the Tariff Schedule.
- (zv) Petrol Kerosene Engines up to 30 H. P. (excluding all automobile units) and component parts thereof, falling under items Nos. 72(a) and 72(3) of the Tariff Schedule.
- (zw) Power driven pumps and component parts thereof, falling under items Nos. 72(b), 72(3) and 72(6) of the Tariff Schedule.
- (zx) Manual operated pumps and component parts thereof, falling under item No. 72(6) of the Tariff Schedule.
- (zy) (i) Ball and roller bearings, falling under items Nos. 71 and 72(3) of the Tariff Schedule.
- (ii) Taper bearings, falling under items Nos. 75(1), 75(3) and 75(4) of the Tariff Schedule.
- (zz) *Small Tools* :—
  - (i) Metal working tools.
  - (ii) Wood working tools :—
    - (i) Saws,
    - (ii) Cutters,
 falling under items Nos. 71 and 72(3) of the Tariff Schedule.

## *Imports and Exports.*

(zza) *Welding Electrodes*:—

(i) Coated, falling under item 63(28) of the Tariff Schedule.

(ii) Uncoated, falling under item 63(25) of the Tariff Schedule.

(iii) Bar and rod, falling under item 63(3) of the Tariff Schedule.

(zzb) Pneumatic plant consisting of prime movers and auxiliary equipment, falling under item No. 72(b) of the Tariff Schedule."

(2) that the prohibition contained in the said notification shall not apply to goods of any of the descriptions mentioned in paragraph (1) above,—

(i) despatched on through consignment to India and which, had they been brought into British India on the date of such despatch, would have been covered by Open General Licence No. II published under the notification of the Department of Commerce, No. 99-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941, or

(ii) covered by a special licence issued under exception (vi) to the notification of the Department of Commerce, No. 56-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941, at any time before this Notification comes into effect.

Serial No 46.

No. 13-I.T.C./42, dated the 11th February, 1942.

*Import Trade Control: Open General Licence No. IX.*

No. 13-I. T. C./42, dated the 11th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

The following Open General Licence issued by the Central Government under the notification of the Department of Commerce, No. 25-I. T. C./40, dated the 31st December 1940, is published for general information:—

### IMPORT TRADE CONTROL.

#### *Open General Licence, No. IX.*

In pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 25-I. T. C./40, dated the 31st December, 1940, the Central Government gives general permission to all persons to import by sea, from the United Kingdom any materials of the descriptions specified under items (zn) to (zzb) of the Schedule annexed to the said notification.

Serial No. 47.

No. 14-I.T.C./42, dated the 11th February, 1942.

*Import Trade Control: Further Amendments to Notification No. 56-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August, 1941.*

No. 14-I. T. C./42, dated the 11th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that

*Imports and Exports.*

the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 56-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941, namely:—

A. In the said notification, after clause (viii), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

- “(ix) goods of any description the importation of which is covered by an import licence issued in pursuance of the Commerce Department, Notification No. 25-I. T. C./40, dated the 31st December 1940.”

B. In Part B of the Schedule annexed to the said notification—

- (1) In column 2, in the entry against Serial Number 49, for the words, figures and letters “not covered by Commerce Department, Notification No. 25-I. T. C./40, dated the 31st December 1940” the following words shall be substituted, namely:—  
“and articles made thereof”.
- (2) In column 2, in the entry against Serial Number 60, the words, figures and letters “and those covered by Commerce Department, Notification No. 25-I. T. C./40, dated the 31st December 1940” shall be omitted.

Serial No. 48.

No. 15-I.T.C./42, dated the 11th February, 1942.

*Import Trade Control: Further Amendments to Open General Licence No. II.*

No. 15-I. T. C./42, dated the 11th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

The following further amendment made by the Central Government in Open General Licence No. II, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 59-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941, is published for general information:—

In clause (a) in the first paragraph of the said Open General Licence, after the words, figures, letters and brackets “No. 33 of Part B (Tea Chests and parts and fitting thereof excluding those specified in Part A of the Schedule)” the following shall, with effect from the 15th March 1942, be inserted, namely:—

“and in Nos. 65 and 67, the following articles used in Textile Industries other than Jute and Hemp:—

- (1) Bobbins.
- (2) Card Clothing and Card Clothing Sundries.
- (3) Shuttles.
- (4) Picking Bands.
- (5) Machinery Cloth (Roller Cloth, Cleaner Cloth and Sizing Flannel).
- (6) Puller Cloth.

*Imports and Exports.*

- (7) Pickers.
- (8) Tape and banding for driving spindles.
- (9) Healds and Reeds.
- (10) Loom Sundries (loom parts).
- (11) Card Cans.
- (12) Emery Fillet."

**Serial No. 49.**

**No. 16-I.T.C./42, dated the 14th February, 1942.**

*Import Trade Control: Further Amendments to Notification No. 25-I. T. C./40, dated the 31st December 1940.*

No. 16-I. T. C./42, dated the 14th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 25-I. T. C./40, dated the 31st December 1940, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification,—

(a) for item (i), the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

"(i) Iron or Steel forgings, castings, stampings, Steel Chains and Forged Steel Balls."

(b) after item (o), the following items shall be inserted, namely:—

"(oa) High speed, alloy and carbon tool steel sections, stainless and heat resisting steels, steel die blocks.

(ob) Buffers, locomotive piston rods, motion parts."

**Serial No. 50.**

**No. 17-I.T.C./42, dated the 21st February, 1942.**

*Import Trade Control: Licence issuing authority under Notification No. 25-I. T. C./40, dated the 31st December 1940.*

No. 17-I. T. C./42, dated the 21st February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In pursuance of exception (iv) to the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 25-I. T. C./40, dated the 31st December 1940, the Central Government is pleased to authorise the Assistant Deputy Director-General (Commercial) and the Assistant Director, Commercial in the Directorate General, Munitions Production, Calcutta, to issue special licences covering any materials of the descriptions specified under items Nos. (zn) to (zzb) inclusive in the Schedule annexed to the said notification.

*Imports and Exports.*

Serial No. 51.

No. 91-C.W. (1)/42, dated the 21st February, 1942.

*Export Trade Control: Amendment to the Notification No. 91-C. W. (1)/42, dated the 7th February 1942.*

No. 91-C. W. (1)/42, dated the 21st February, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 91-C. W. (1)/42, dated the 7th February 1942, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification—

In Part E, in item 14, entry (xi) shall be omitted.

Serial No. 52.

No. 91-C.W. (5)/42, dated the 21st February, 1942.

*Export Trade Control: Open General Licences, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.*

No. 91-C. W. (5)/42, dated the 21st February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

The following Open General Licences issued by the Central Government under the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 91-C. W. (1)/42, dated the 7th February 1942, and in supersession of the Open General Licences Nos. 1, 2 and 3 issued with the notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 91-C. W. (7)/41, dated the 14th June 1941, No. 91-C. W. (8)/41, dated the 3rd January 1942 and No. 91-C. W. (9)/41, dated the 26th July 1941,\* respectively, are published for general information:—

### “EXPORT TRADE CONTROL.

#### *Open General Licence No. 1.*

In pursuance of clause (i) of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 91-C. W. (1)/42, dated the 7th February 1942, the Central Government gives general permission to all persons to export to the French possessions in India any of the goods included in the Schedule annexed to the said notification.

### EXPORT TRADE CONTROL.

#### *Open General Licence No. 2.*

In pursuance of clause (i) of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 91-C. W. (1)/42, dated the 7th February 1942, the Central Government gives general permission to

\* Serial No. 23, Eighth Series.

### *Imports and Exports.*

all persons to export to Burma any of the goods included in the Schedule annexed to the said notification, except the following namely:—

1. The following goods included in Part A of the said Schedule, namely:—

(a) Arms, ammunition and military stores (including explosives and fulminate of mercury):

(b) Chemicals and chemical preparations, the following:—

(i) Ammonium sulphate.

(ii) Chrome alum.

(iii) Potassium bichromate.

(iv) Sodium bichromate.

(c) Drugs and medicines, the following:—

Acid Cresylic, Acriflavina, Aether anaestheticus, Arsenious oxide, Atropinae Sulphas, Barbitonum Solubile, Brilliant Green, Chloroformum, Cocainæ Hydrochloridum, Emetinae Hydrochloridum, Ergota praeparata and preparations, Hexobarbitonum Solubile, Homatropinae Hydrobromidum, Hyoscinae Hydrobromidum, Mepacrine Hydrochloride, Pamaquir, Paraldehydum, Pentothol Sodium, Percaine, Potassii Bromidum, Potassii Iodidum, Procainæ Hydrochloridum, Sulphonamide preparations (*e.g.*, Sulphanilamide, Solusepatasine M. & B. 693, etc.).

(d) Any medicinal preparation containing any one or more of the drugs or medicines specified in item (c) of this paragraph whether in bulk or in any other form, such as tablets, ampoules, solutions, ointments, etc., including all proprietary brands and trade mark preparations and equivalents of them intended for oral, hypodermic, intravenous or external use.

(e) Instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts thereof, the following:—

Telescopes and binoculars.

(f) Mules.

(g) Vessels for inland and harbour navigation such as launches, boats, barges and dredgers and component parts and equipment thereof.

2. The following goods included in Part C of the said Schedule, namely:—

(a) Bristles, pig.

(b) Chemicals and chemical preparations, the following:—

(i) Ammonia.

(ii) Bleaching powder.

(iii) Caustic potash.

(iv) Caustic soda.

*Imports and Exports.*

- (v) Glycerine.
- (vi) Lithopone.
- (vii) Naphthalene.
- (viii) Phosphorus.
- (ix) Potassium chloride.
- (x) Salts and other compounds of chromium, copper, lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, platinum, radium, tin and zinc.
- (xi) Sodium bicarbonate.
- (xii) Sodium carbonate.
- (xiii) Sodium silicate.
- (xiv) Sodium sulphate.
- (xv) Sulphur.
- (c) Cork and cork manufactures.
- (d) Dyestuffs, the following:—
  - (i) Synthetic dyestuffs, including coal tar derivatives used in any dyeing process, and
  - (ii) natural indigo.
- (e) Iron or steel:—
  - (i) Pig iron.
  - (ii) High speed Tool Steel in any form.
  - (iii) Die steel of any form.
  - (iv) Steel ingots.
  - (v) Rolled, forged or cast steel.
  - (vi) Iron castings.
  - (vii) Tin plate.
  - (viii) Manufactured articles not specified elsewhere in the said Schedule made wholly or mainly of iron or steel (including empty containers).
- (f) Machine tools of all descriptions and parts thereof.
- (g) Microscopes.
- (h) Vehicles (excluding old scrap parts), the following:—
  - (i) Motor vehicles, namely, motor cars, motor cycles, and motor omnibuses, vans and lorries and chassis for the same, whether fitted with rubber tyres and tubes or not.
  - (ii) Parts of motor vehicles, including rubber tyres and tubes.
- (i) Wood and timber, the following:—
  - Plywood and other laminated wood; also chests, boxes, crates and other containers made therefrom when exported empty.

## *Imports and Exports.*

3. The following goods included in Part D of the said Schedule namely:—

- (a) Asbestos and manufactures thereof.
- (b) Asbestos cement.
- (c) Chemicals and chemical preparations, the following:—
  - (i) Ethyl Alcohol.
  - (ii) Potassium Chlorate.
- (d) Grain, pulse and flour.
- (e) Kapok.
- (f) Matches, all sorts.
- (g) Rubber, raw.
- (h) Rubber, scrap and waste.
- (i) Textiles, the following:—
  - (i) Artificial Silk yarn.
  - (ii) Cotton, twist and yarn.
  - (iii) Cotton piecegoods.
  - (iv) Silk, raw cocoons, waste products (including Duppon) and hand reeled.
- (v) Wool manufactures, other than woollen yarn and hosiery.

### EXPORT TRADE CONTROL.

#### *Open General Licence No. 3.*

In pursuance of clause (i) of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 91-C. W. (1)/42, dated the 7th February 1942, the Central Government gives general permission to all persons to export by land to any country contiguous to the land frontier of India other than the French or Portuguese possession in India any of the following articles in the Schedule annexed to the said notification, provided they are intended for use or consumption therein, namely:—

(A) Any goods included in the said Schedule which are consigned under any of the procedures prescribed for regulating transit traffic to such countries through India for foreign countries overseas except the following, namely:—

- (i) Motor vehicles, namely, motor cars, motor cycles and motor omnibuses, vans and lorries and chassis for the same, whether fitted with rubber tyres and tubes or not,
- (ii) Parts of motor vehicles, including rubber tyres and tubes.

(B) The following goods included in the Schedule to the said notification when not consigned under any of the procedures prescribed for regulating transit traffic to such countries through India from foreign countries overseas, namely:—

(a) The following articles included in Part A of the said Schedule, namely:—

- (i) Arms and Ammunition, if lawfully exported in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).
- (ii) Lenses fitted to spectacle frames.

*Imports and Exports.*

(b) The following articles included in Part B of the said Schedule, namely:—

- (i) Drugs, medicines and medicinal preparations of Indian produce or manufacture, other than those included in Parts A and C of the said Schedule.
- (ii) Instruments, apparatus and appliances, the following:—  
Photographic papers, plates and films (including those used in X-ray photography and excluding cinema films).
- (iii) Provisions, canned and bottled.

(c) The following articles included in Part C of the said Schedule, namely:—

(i) Electrical insulating materials, all sorts.

(ii) Coniferous, timber, namely:—

Pinus longifolia (Chir),

Pinus excelsa (Kail),

Picea morinda (Spruce),

Abies pindrow (Fir), and

Cedrus deodara (Deodar),

also chests, boxes, crates and other containers made thereof including shooks.

(d) The following articles included in Part D of the said Schedule, namely:—

(i) Cement.

(e) The following articles included in Part E of the said Schedule, namely:—

(i) Oilcakes, all sorts.

(ii) Sugar, including molasses.

(iii) Textiles, the following:—

Cotton manufactures, all sorts, not specified in Parts C and D."

Serial No. 53.

No. 106 (31)-E.T. (A)/41-(1), dated the 21st February, 1942.

*Regulation of imports from specified neutral countries.*

No. 106 (31)-E. T. (A)/41-(1), dated the 21st February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to prohibit the

## *Imports and Exports.*

import into India, with effect from the 1st April 1942, of all goods consigned from any country specified in the First Schedule hereto annexed unless Certificates of Origin and Interest in the form prescribed in the Second Schedule are presented in respect of such goods to the Collector of Customs at the port of import:

Provided—

(1) that no such certificate shall be valid unless it states that of the cost of the goods described therein not more than 5 per cent. was derived from materials grown or produced or from work done within enemy territory;

(2) that this prohibition shall not apply—

(i) to goods imported in pursuance of clause (a) of the proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 98 of the Defence of India Rules;

(ii) to any particular consignments of which the Collector of Customs authorises delivery upon security being given for an amount not exceeding three times the value of the goods for production within such time as he may prescribe or a Certificate of Origin and Interest in the form prescribed, or of an authority issued under the provision specified in the preceding clause;

(iii) to any goods which are the *bona fide* personal or household effects of persons entering India; and

(iv) to any goods, proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to have left the place from which they were last consigned for India not later than the 31st March 1942, and covered by a Certificate of Origin and Interest from a Consular Officer of His Majesty stating that not more than 25 per cent. of the cost thereof was derived from materials grown or produced or from work done within enemy territory.

### FIRST SCHEDULE.

Liberia;  
Liechtenstein.  
Portugal.\*  
Spain.\*  
Sweden.  
Switzerland.  
Turkey.

### SECOND SCHEDULE.

#### *Certificate of Origin and Interest.*

I,.....His Majesty's Consul-General/Consul/Vice-Consul at.....hereby certify that A (name of applicant) B (occupation of applicant, residing at.....has declared before me that the merchandise designated below, which is to be shipped from

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\*Excluding insular territories in the Atlantic Ocean.

*Imports and Exports.*

.....to....., consigned to C (name\* of consignee) D (occupation of consignee) resident at.....has not been grown, produced or manufactured in enemy territory; that no person who is enemy, or with whom trading is prohibited under any law or proclamation for the time being in force, relating to trading with the enemy or relating to trading with persons of enemy nationality or associations, has any interest in such merchandise; and that he has produced to my satisfaction invoices or other trustworthy documents in proof thereof.

The present certificate must not be regarded as an absolute guarantee of the origin of the goods, which remain liable to seizure if they should prove on examination by the competent British authorities to be of enemy origin.

Number and Description of cases.	Marks and Numbers.	Weight or Quantity.	Total Value.†	Contents.	Name of producer, grower or manufacturer.

No part/Not more than ( ) per cent. of the cost of these goods to the manufacturer is due to material and labour of enemy origin.

The goods covered by this certificate must be shipped within a period of not more than (.....) days from the date hereof.

(Signed).....

(Signature of person declaring).

(Signed).....

(Signature of Consular Officer).

Date.....

(Consular Fee stamp duly cancelled).

This certificate is valid for not more than (one, two, three, etc.), (bales, cases, hogsheads, etc.).

Serial No. 54.

No. 106 (31)-E.T. (A)/41-(2), dated the 21st February, 1942.

*Regulation of Imports from Persian Gulf ports.*

No. 106 (31)-E. T. (A)/41-(2), dated the 21st February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to prohibit

\*If desired, the word "order" may be inserted here instead.

†This column may be left blank if desired.

## *Imports and Exports.*

the import by sea into India, with effect from the 1st April 1942, of all goods consigned from any port of Iraq or Iran in the Persian Gulf unless Certificates of Origin and Interest in the Form set forth in the First Schedule hereto annexed are presented in respect of such goods to the Collector of Customs at the port of import:

Provided—

(1) that no such certificate shall be valid unless it states that of the cost of the goods described therein not more than 5 per cent. was derived from materials grown or produced or from work done within enemy territory;

(2) that this prohibition shall not apply—

- (i) to goods specified in the Second Schedule hereto annexed;
- (ii) to goods imported in pursuance of clause (a) of the proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 98 of the Defence of India Rules;
- (iii) to any particular consignments of which the Collector of Customs authorises delivery upon security being given for an amount not exceeding three times the value of the goods for production within such time as he may prescribe of a Certificate of Origin and Interest in the form prescribed, or of an authority issued under the provision specified in the preceding clause;
- (iv) to any goods which are the *bona fide* personal or household effects of persons entering India;
- (v) to any goods, proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to have left the place from which they were last consigned for India not later than the 31st March 1942, and covered by a Certificate of Origin and Interest from a Consular Officer of His Majesty stating that not more than 25 per cent. of the cost thereof was derived from materials grown or produced or from work done within enemy territory.
- (vi) to goods which, though not covered by Certificates of Origin and Interest in the form prescribed, have been specifically approved for shipment by a Consular Officer of His Majesty in Iraq or Iran, as the case may be.

### FIRST SCHEDULE.

#### *Certificate of Origin and Interest.*

I,..... His Majesty's Consul-General/Consul/Vice-Consul at..... hereby certify that A (name of applicant), B (occupation of applicant) residing at..... has declared before me that the merchandise designated below, which is to be shipped from ..... to....., consigned to C (name of consignee), D (occupation of consignee) resident at..... has not been grown, produced or manufactured in enemy territory; that no person who is an enemy, or with whom trading is prohibited under any law or proclamation for the time being in force, relating to trading with the enemy or

\* If desired, the word "order" may be inserted here instead.

*Imports and Exports.*

relating to trading with persons of enemy nationality or associations, has any interest in such merchandise; and that he has produced to my satisfaction invoices or other trustworthy documents in proof thereof.

The present certificate must not be regarded as an absolute guarantee of the origin of the goods, which remain liable to seizure if they should prove on examination by the competent British authorities to be of enemy origin.

Number and Description of cases.	Marks and Numbers.	Weight or Quantity.	Total Value.*	Contents.	Name of producer, grower or manufacturer.

No part/Not more than (     ) per cent. of the cost of these goods to the manufacturer is due to material and labour of enemy origin.

The goods covered by this certificate must be shipped within a period of not more than (.....) days from the date hereof.

(Signed).....

(Signature of person declaring).

(Signed).....

(Signature of Consular Officer).

Date.....

(Consular Fee stamp duly cancelled).

This certificate is valid for not more than (one, two, three, etc.), (bales, cases, hogsheads, etc.).

#### SECOND SCHEDULE.

All foodstuffs.

Animal fats.

Camel hair.

Goat hair.

Raw cotton.

Hides.

Skins.

Leather.

Soapwort.

Petroleum and petroleum products.

Charcoal.

\* This column may be left blank if desired

*Imports and Exports.*

Vegetable oil-seeds. o  
 Vegetable oils.  
 Opium.  
 Gum.  
 Guts.  
 Gall nuts.  
 Altari.  
 Rosebuds.

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Serial No. 55.

No. 106 (31)-E.T. (A)/41-(3), dated the 21st February, 1942.

*Cancellation of Notification No. 56-C.W. (3)/39, dated the 10th February 1940 and No. 106 (9)-E. T./41, dated the 15th May 1941.*

No. 106 (31)-E. T. (A)/41-(3), dated the 21st February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 66-C. W. (3)/39, dated 10th February 1940,\* and No. 106 (9)-E. T./41, dated the 15th May 1941,† shall be cancelled with effect from the 1st April 1942.

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\* Serial No. 15, second series.

† Serial No. 21, seventh series.

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## **PART II**

### **FINANCE**

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*Finance.***Serial No. 56.**

**No. E.C.D.-16 & 17, dated the 28th November, 1941.**

*Iraq included in the Sterling area.*

No. E. C. D.-16 & 17, dated the 28th November 1941, issued by the Reserve Bank of India:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) (i) of Rule 92A of the Defence of India Rules, it is hereby declared by the Reserve Bank of India that from the 28th November 1941, Iraq is included in the sterling area.

As Iraq has now been declared as being within the sterling area it is hereby declared by the Reserve Bank of India that their Notification No E. C. D.-8 of 10th July 1941\* and paragraph 2 of No. E. C. D.-12 of 18th August 1941, relating to the deletion of Iraq from their notifications of the 11th November 1940† and No. E. C. D.-1 of the 11th January 1941‡ shall be cancelled, and 'Iraq' and 'Iraqi dinars' shall, therefore, be restored in the Notification of the 11th November, 1940 and 'Iraq' shall be restored in the Notification No. E. C. D.-1 of the 11th January 1941.

**Serial No. 57.**

**Press Note, dated the 1st December, 1941.**

*Payment for Imports from China.*

Press Note, dated the 1st December, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In order to assist China in controlling her foreign exchange and to ensure that the proceeds of imports from China reach the hands of *bon fide* Chinese exporters, the Government of India are introducing measure whereby import licences granted for imports from China will be valid only if payment for the goods concerned is made in a manner which has the approval of the Reserve Bank of India. This system became effective from December 1, 1941. Particulars of the system will be notified by the Import Trade Controllers at ports.

**Serial No. 58.**

**No. 156-T. (3)/41, dated the 6th December, 1941.**

*Import duty on wheat removed.*

No. 156-T. (3)/41, dated the 6th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

(See Serial No. 204 in this Series.)

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\* Serial No. 65, eighth series.

† Serial No. 41, fifth series.

‡ Serial No. 24, sixth series.

Serial No. 59.

No. 27, dated the 6th December, 1941.

*Excess Profits Tax (Board of Referees): amendment to Notification No. 1-Excess Profits Tax, dated the 11th January 1941.*

No. 27, dated the 6th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department (C. R.):—

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 2 of the Excess Profits Tax (Boards of Referees) Rules, 1940, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues) No. 1-Excess Profits Tax, dated the 11th January 1941,\* namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification, under the heading "Judicial Officers", for entries Nos. 3 and 4, the following entries shall be substituted, respectively, namely:—

"3. Mr. A. F. M. Rahman, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Howrah, Bengal.

4. Mr. J. Younie, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Dacca, Bengal."

Serial No. 60.

Circular No. A. D.-98, dated the 10th December, 1941.

*Freezing of assets of residents in Thailand.*

Circular No. A. D.-98, dated the 10th December 1941, issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Exchange Control Department:—

The Government of India have issued a notification under Rule 92-C of the Defence of India Rules freezing the balances of residents in Thailand. Banks should note that,

(a) the accounts of all persons or firms resident in Thailand or the accounts of all firms and companies incorporated therein or under the control of residents in Thailand and operating in India are blocked.

(b) Banks may honour obligations under confirmed credits opened on or before the 10th December 1941 on behalf of persons stated in (a);

(c) they may accept bills or pay cheques and drafts drawn by persons mentioned in (a) and presented by residents in India who became holders for value on or before the 10th December 1941,

(d) all unconfirmed credits should be cancelled.

2. Applications for private remittances to Thailand and commercial remittances credited to blocked and credit blocked accounts will require the previous

*Finance.*

Bank and the full name and address of the beneficiary must be given in each case.

3. Permission may be granted to Thai nationals and firms to draw reasonable requirements for living expenses or payment of wages, with the prior approval of the Reserve Bank.

**Serial No. 61.**

**Circular No. A.D. 100, dated the 11th December, 1941.**

*Payment for Imports from China—Amendment of procedure.*

Circular No. A. D. 100, dated 11th December 1941, issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Exchange Control Department:—

In modification of paragraph 1 of A. D. 97,<sup>+</sup> authorised dealers should note that in cases where they have issued certificates certifying the payments for imports from China will be credited to the account of an approved bank and they subsequently find that import bills are not paid at maturity or that payment for the goods is not received in accordance with the terms of their undertaking, an immediate report should be made to the authority issuing the import licence, i.e., the local Import Trade Controller or the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi, instead of to the Collector of Customs as previously stated. Advice should also still be sent to the Reserve Bank of India.

**Serial No. 62.**

**No. 68, dated the 13th December, 1941.**

*Import of Chinese dollar notes prohibited.*

No. 68, dated the 13th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Government is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or land into British India from any place other than Burma, of Chinese dollar notes unless generally or specially permitted by the Reserve Bank of India.

**Serial No. 63.**

**No. E.C.D.-18, dated the 19th December, 1941.**

*Import of Chinese dollar notes.*

No. E. C. D.-18, dated the 19th December 1941, issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Government of India Finance Department (Central Revenues) Customs Notification No. 68 of the 13th December, 1941, the Reserve Bank of India is hereby pleased to grant general permission to any person to bring by sea or land into British India, Chinese dollar notes up to 500 Chinese dollars per person at one time but not more frequently than once in a month.

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\*Serial No. 67-A, ninth series.

Serial No. 64.

Circular No. A.D.-101, dated the 20th December, 1941.

*Foreign exchange against goods admitted on payment of a penalty may not be remitted.*

Circular No. A. D.-101, dated the 20th December 1941, issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Exchange Control Department.—

Authorised dealers are reminded that they are not permitted to make remittances of foreign exchange in payment of goods whose import is subject to licence, if no import licence has been obtained. In certain cases Import Trade Controllers allow the admission of unlicensed goods on payment by the importer of a penalty. The fact that the importer has been allowed to bring the goods into the country does not entitle him to purchase foreign exchange and authorised dealers should note that the proceeds of bills drawn against goods for which no import licence has been issued and which are only admitted into the country on payment of a penalty should be placed to a blocked account and are not available for remittance.

2. These restrictions need not be applied in cases where the penalties imposed by Import Trade Controllers are nominal and are merely for technical infringements of the terms of the licence such as late shipment or incorrect classification of goods but they are intended to cover remittances against imports of goods subject to licence but for which the importer has not obtained the necessary authority to import.

3. In all cases, therefore, where authorised dealers receive applications to make remittances against imports of goods they should satisfy themselves that an import licence has been obtained by the importer, as the mere submission of Customs Entry forms and parcel receipts is not sufficient evidence in itself that the merchant is entitled to purchase foreign exchange unless he can produce an import licence or satisfy the bank that no licence is required. In cases of doubt a reference should be made to the Reserve Bank of India.

4. Authorised dealers will note to indicate clearly in future, on the Form A or other appropriate form when forwarding them with their daily returns to the Reserve Bank of India on Form D. 1 that the goods for which foreign currency has been sold by them are not subject to import licence or if subject to licence that the licence has been obtained. This is required even though local customs entry forms or parcel receipts may be attached therewith or an undertaking to produce them within a period of three months is given on the appropriate application.

Serial No. 65.

No. 71, dated the 20th December, 1941.

*“War Comforts” exempted from customs duty.*

No. 71, dated the 20th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department (C. R.):—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the notifications of the

## Finance

Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), Nos. 1-C and 51, dated the 23rd April 1940 and the 19th October 1940 respectively, the Central Government is pleased to exempt from the customs duty leviable thereon the following goods, namely:—

Goods (other than tobacco in any form and wines, spirits and alcoholic liquors) imported by post addressed to any soldier subject to the Army Act, or to any airman subject to the Air Force Act or to any rating or marine subject to the Naval Discipline Act:

Provided that the Customs-collector is satisfied that the goods are "war comforts".

### Serial No. 66.

**No. F. 24 (27)-F./41, dated the 22nd December, 1941.**

*Carrying out of any order from Thailand, involving any payment or transfer of gold or securities has been prohibited.*

No. F. 24 (27)-F./41, dated the 22nd December, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department:—

The following Order dated the 10th December 1941 is published for general information:—

No. D. 11857-F./41.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 92C of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to prohibit the carrying out, except with the permission granted by or on behalf of the Reserve Bank of India, of any order given by or on behalf of Thailand, the Sovereign thereof, or any person resident therein, or any body corporate which is incorporated under the laws of the said State or which is under its control or of any person resident therein, in so far as the Order—

- (i) requires the person to whom the Order is given to make any payment or to part with any gold or securities, or
- (ii) requires any change to be made in the persons to whose credit any sum is to stand or to whose order any gold or securities are to be sold.

### Serial No. 67.

**Press Communiqué, dated the 23rd December, 1941.**

*Transactions with non-Japanese persons or concerns in Japanese Occupied China.*

Press Communiqué, dated the 23rd December, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

Debts due to creditors (other than Japanese subjects or concerns) in Japanese occupied China, including the International Settlement and French concessions at Shanghai and British Concessions in China, need not be reported or paid to the Custodian of Enemy Property.

All transactions in respect of payments to or from accounts of non-Japanese persons or concerns resident in the above-mentioned areas will be controlled by the Reserve Bank of India.

Serial No. 68.

No. D/7175-B/41, dated the 24th December, 1941.

*Acquisition of specified foreign securities by Government.*

No. D/7175-B/41, dated the 24th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department:—

Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that it is expedient for the purpose of strengthening its financial position to transfer to itself certain foreign securities:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 94 of the Defence of India Rules the Central Government is pleased to make the following order, namely:—

All securities of the descriptions specified in the first column of the Schedule hereto annexed, other than those to which the provisions of the said rule do not apply by virtue of sub-rule (6) thereof, are hereby transferred to the Central Government at the prices specified in the corresponding entries in the second column of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE.

*Description and acquisition price of securities.*

Description of Securities.	Price per security of £100 nominal.
(Column 1.)	(Column 2.)
	Rs. As.
India 2½ per cent. Stock . . . . .	1,041 10
India 3 per cent. Stock . . . . .	1,210 12

Serial No. 69.

Circular No. A.D.-3, dated the 6th January, 1942.

*Import and encashment of Hong Kong dollar notes under special arrangements.*

Circular No. A. D.-3, dated the 6th January 1942, issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Exchange Control Department:—

The Government of India have issued a Customs Notification prohibiting the import into British India of Hongkong dollar notes. Hongkong dollar notes consist of notes issued by the Hongkong Government and by the three British banks, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and the Mercantile Bank of India Ltd. Under special arrangements these three banks are

*Finance.*

prepared to encash their own bank notes up to the 15th January 1942 and in the case of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the notes of the Hongkong Government as well. After the 15th January 1942, notes will only be purchased by these banks from obviously *bona fide* holders (e.g., seamen and travellers whose ships left China or Hongkong before enemy occupation).

2. The Reserve Bank of India is prepared to issue licences on application for the import of Hongkong dollar notes to seamen or travellers whose ships left China or Hongkong before enemy occupation. These licences will be issued in duplicate, the first copy being marked "For Customs Purposes" and the duplicate "For Exchange Control Purposes". In all cases where authorised dealers are asked to encash notes by seamen or travellers after the 15th January 1942 they should refuse to do so unless an import licence issued by the Reserve Bank is submitted to them with the notes. This licence should be surrendered when the notes are paid. Partial encashment of notes under licence is not permissible.

**Serial No. 70.**

**No. 1, dated the 10th January, 1942.**

*Import of Hong Kong dollar notes prohibited.*

No. 1, dated the 10th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department (C. R.):—

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Government is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or land into British India of Hong Kong dollar notes unless generally or specially permitted by the Reserve Bank of India.

**Serial No. 71.**

**Press Communiqué, dated the 14th January, 1942.**

*American Employees in India—Procedure for Dollar remittances.*

Press Communiqué, dated the 14th January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department:—

As sanction of the Reserve Bank is necessary to make remittances to foreign countries, any firm desirous of engaging engineers or other employees from outside the sterling area should first apply to the Reserve Bank to ascertain whether it is prepared to allow remittances in U. S. dollars or other foreign currency of the salaries of the employees or part thereof, which they find it necessary to remit.

The granting of passport visas to foreigners to come to India does not by itself entitle them, if they secure employment in India, to remit any portion of their rupee salaries to countries outside the sterling area.

Serial No. 72.

No. D. 637-F., dated the 15th January, 1942.

*Prohibition to carry out orders from the Phillipines involving payment or transference of gold.*

No. D. 637-F., dated the 15th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 92C of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to prohibit the carrying out, except with the permission granted by or on behalf of the Reserve Bank of India, of any order given by or on behalf of (a) the Phillipine Commonwealth, the Government thereof, or the United States of America High Commissioner of the Phillipines or any person resident therein, or (b) any body corporate which is incorporated under the laws of the Phillipine Commonwealth, or is under the control of any person resident therein, in so far as the order—

- (i) requires the person to whom the order is given to make any payment or to part with any gold or securities, or
- (ii) requires any change to be made in the persons to whose credit any sum is to stand or to whose order any gold or securities are to be sold.

Serial No. 73.

Circular No. A.D.-9, dated the 16th January, 1942.

*Goods received by parcel post.*

Circular No. A. D.-9, dated the 16th January 1942, issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Exchange Control Department:—

With reference to Circular No. A. D.-101 of 1941, authorised dealers are informed that permission will be granted to them to remit the proceeds of bills drawn against goods which arrive by parcel post but for which no import licences have been issued upto the 15th of March 1942, after which date the same restriction will apply to unlicensed goods arriving by parcel post as those that apply to imports by sea as laid down in circular A. D.-101.

2. The reason for the relaxation of these restrictions is that under the postal regulations unlicensed goods which arrive in India by parcel post cannot be imported into bond and returned to the sender as in the case of goods arriving by sea. This means therefore that in the event of an importer refusing to pay the fine imposed and taking delivery of the parcels the foreign shipper will be unable to obtain repossession of the goods. Authorised dealers are requested to inform their agents through whom they receive bills covering goods despatched by parcel post of these regulations so that they may advise their customers not to forward goods to India unless they are satisfied the consignee has obtained the necessary import licence. The period of two months during which remittances can

*Finance*

be made has been allowed to enable authorised dealers to deal with goods that have already been despatched and are *en route* to India without unduly penalising the shipper.

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Serial No. 74.

**Circular No. A.D.-10, dated the 16th January, 1942.**

*Freezing of Hong Kong accounts.*

Circular No. A. D.-10, dated the 16th January 1942, issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Exchange Control Department:—

The Government of India have issued a notification under Rule 92-C. of the Defence of India Rules freezing the balances of residents in Hong Kong. Banks should note that—

- (a) the accounts of all persons or firms resident in Hong Kong or the accounts of all firms and companies incorporated therein or under the control of residents in Hong Kong and operating in India are blocked;
- (b) Banks may honour obligations under confirmed credits opened on or before the 16th January 1942 on behalf of persons stated in (a);
- (c) they may accept bills or pay cheques and drafts drawn by persons mentioned in (a) and presented by residents in India who became holders for value on or before the 16th January 1942;
- (d) all unconfirmed credits should be cancelled.

2. Applications for private remittances to Hong Kong should be refused and commercial remittances credited to blocked accounts. All applications to credit blocked accounts will require the previous approval of the Reserve Bank and the full name and address of the beneficiary must be given in each case.

3. Government of India have issued a notification divesting Hong Kong balances and all operations on the accounts of Hong Kong residents with the exception of Japanese nationals must in future be referred to the Reserve Bank of India.

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Serial No. 75.

**No. D/583-F., dated the 16th January, 1942.**

*Prohibition to carry out any orders from Hong Kong residents involving payments or transference of gold.*

No. D./583-F., dated the 16th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 92-C. of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to prohibit the carrying out, except with the permission granted by or on behalf of the Reserve Bank of India, of any order given by or on behalf of any person resident

*Finance..*

in Hong Kong, or any body corporate which is incorporated under the laws of Hong Kong or which is under the control of any person resident therein, in so far as the order—

- (i) requires the person to whom the order is given to make any payment or to part with any gold or securities, or
- (ii) requires any change to be made in the persons to whose credit any sum is to stand or to whose order any gold or securities are to be sold.

Serial No. 76.

**Circular No. A.D.-11, dated the 17th January, 1942.**

*Freezing of Phillipine accounts*

Circular No. A. D.-11, dated the 17th January 1942, issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Exchange Control Department:—

The Government of India have issued a notification under Rule 92-C. of the Defence of India Rules freezing the balances of residents in Phillipine Islands. Banks should note that—

- (a) the accounts of all persons or firms resident in Phillipine Islands or the accounts of all firms and companies incorporated therein or under the control of residents in Phillipine Islands and operating in India are blocked;
- (b) Banks may honour obligations under confirmed credits opened on or before the 9th January 1942, on behalf of persons stated in (a);
- (c) they may accept bills or pay cheques and drafts drawn by persons mentioned in (a) and presented by residents in India who became holders for value on or before the 9th January 1942;
- (d) all unconfirmed credits should be cancelled.

2. Applications for private remittances to Philippine Islands should be refused and commercial remittances credited to blocked accounts. All applications to credit blocked accounts will require the previous approval of the Reserve Bank and the full name and address of the beneficiary must be given in each case.

Serial No. 77.

**Circular No. A.D.-13, dated the 22nd January, 1942.**

*Import of sterling notes into Palestine.*

Circular No. A. D.-13. dated the 22nd January 1942, issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Exchange Control Department:—

Authorised dealers are informed that the Palestine authorities have introduced regulations whereby the import of sterling notes into Palestine is totally prohibited unless the traveller holds a certificate of export signed by the Exchange Control authorities of a territory in the sterling area

*Finance.*

or a certificate from a British Consulate. In paragraph 4 of our Circular A. D.-47 of 1941,\* it was stated that authorised dealers need only enter sterling notes in a passenger's passport or issue a certificate of sale when the quantity involved exceeded £10. In view of the regulations in force in Palestine which may be followed by the introduction of similar regulations by other countries in the sterling area we suggest that in all cases where authorised dealers sell sterling notes to travellers that the amount sold is endorsed on the traveller's passport or alternatively that a certificate of sale is issued in order to ensure that the passenger is able to take the notes with him into his country of destination.

**Serial No. 78.**

**Press Communiqué, dated the 24th January, 1942.**

*Half-anna coin.*

Press Communiqué, dated the 24th January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department:—

On account of war activities the demand for small coin has greatly increased and in particular issues of piec pieces have more than doubled. It is therefore proposed to mint a half-anna coin which is likely to produce a considerable saving in metal and to be a convenience to the public. The new coin will be square with rounded corners and three quarters the weight of the one anna piece. In order to economise in the use of metal, both the new half-anna piece and the one anna coin are to be minted in a nickel-brass alloy instead of in the present cupro-nickel alloy and the necessary amendment of the Indian Coinage Act to permit of this being done has been effected by an Ordinance published in the *Gazette of India* today.

**Serial No. 79.**

**No. D/732-B/42, dated the 27th January, 1942.**

*Prices of 3 per cent. Loan, 1949—52.*

No. D./732-B./42, dated the 27th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department:—

It is notified for general information that with effect from the 2nd February 1942, the prices at which the 3 per cent. Loan, 1949—52, announced in the Government of India, Finance Department Notification No. D-436-B./41, dated the 25th January 1941,† will be issued are as follows:—

Issue price on any date from the—	Price per Rs. 100 nominal.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
2nd February 1942 to the 7th February 1942 . . . . .	100	0	0
9th February 1942 to the 14th February 1942 . . . . .	100	0	9
16th February 1942 to the 21st February 1942 . . . . .	100	1	6
23rd February 1942 to the 28th February 1942 . . . . .	100	2	3

and thereafter at prices increasing by 9 pice per cent. weekly until further notice.

\* Serial No. 64, eighth series.

† Serial No. 57, sixth series.

Serial No. 80.

Press Note, dated the 29th January, 1942.

*Purchase of Straits dollar currency notes from evacuees from Malaya.*

Press Note, dated the 29th January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Indians Overseas Department:—

The Reserve Bank of India has agreed to purchase Straits dollar currency notes from evacuees from Malaya up to 300 dollars per person. In the case of evacuees who are already in India, the concession will be available on their *bona fides* being certified by the Protector of Emigrants.

Serial No. 81.

No. 8, dated the 31st January, 1942.

*Prohibition to import—Malayan currency notes.*

No. 8, dated the 31st January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department (C. R.):—

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Government is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or land into British India of Malayan currency notes unless generally or specially permitted by the Reserve Bank of India.

Serial No. 82.

No. 9, dated the 31st January, 1942.

*Import of Phillipine currency notes prohibited.*

No. 9, dated the 31st January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Government is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or land into British India of Phillipine currency notes unless generally or specially permitted by the Reserve Bank of India.

Serial No. 83.

Circular No. A.D.-14, dated the 31st January, 1942.

*Permission to import Straits dollars notes upto 100 dollars per head.*

Circular No. A. D.-14. dated the 31st January 1942, issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Exchange Control Department:—

The Government of India have issued a notification prohibiting the bringing into British India of Straits dollar notes except with the general or special permission of the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank of India have issued a general permission for persons to bring in Straits dollars up to \$100 per head provided the notes are declared to the Customs on the appropriate form.

*Finance.*

2. A new form has now been introduced for the declaration of foreign currencies other than Bank of England notes which are subject to restriction. This form is numbered BX and a specimen is enclosed for information. After the 31st January 1942, no authorised dealer may purchase any Straits dollar notes unless the holder submits to him a form BX covering the amount. If the amount is in excess of \$100 the form must bear the countersignature of the Reserve Bank of India. All amounts of Straits dollar notes exchanged must be endorsed on the reverse of the form BX. Authorised dealers should note to collect from their customers all forms BX when the full amounts of the notes which they cover have been exchanged.

3. Authorised dealers may continue to purchase small quantities of Straits dollar notes from their customers in cases where they are satisfied that the notes were acquired by the holders prior to the 31st January 1942. Any application to change large quantities of notes which the holders claim to have had in their possession prior to this date should be referred to the Reserve Bank of India, who will grant special licences for the exchange of notes in cases where they are satisfied as to the *bona fides* of the applicant.

4. A special form MCX has been introduced for the use of officers and members of the crews of ships, which is similar to the MC form used for Bank of England notes. The same restrictions regarding the cashing of Straits dollar notes apply to officers or members of the crews of ships as to ordinary passengers and notes may only be exchanged for seamen holding Form MCX. This form must bear the countersignature of the Reserve Bank of India if the amount is over \$100. Details of notes purchased must be endorsed on the reverse of the Form under the signature and stamp of the authorised dealer.

5. The use of Forms BX and MCX is not confined to Straits dollars only but they may be used for any other currency such as Hong Kong dollars, the import of which is subject to restriction excepting Bank of England notes. Any Form BX or MCX containing declarations of holdings of Hong Kong dollars must in all cases bear the countersignature of the Reserve Bank of India.

6. Specimens of Forms BX and MCX are enclosed for information.\*

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**Serial No. 84.**

**No. E.C.D.-19, dated the 31st January, 1942.**

*Importation of Straits dollar notes permitted in specified amount.*

No. E. C. D.-19, dated the 31st January 1942, issued by the Reserve Bank of India:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Customs Notification No. 8 of the 31st January 1942, the Reserve Bank of India is hereby pleased to grant general permission to any person to bring by sea or land into British India

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\* Forms not reproduced.

Straits dollar notes upto \$100 per person at any one time but not more frequently than once in a month provided that in the case of a passenger he makes a declaration on the prescribed form to the Customs authorities of the total amount of notes brought in on arrival and in the case of an officer or member of the crew of a ship or air vessel he produces to the Customs authorities a certificate on the prescribed form signed by the Master or Purser of the ship or air vessel that the note were acquired in an approved manner

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Serial No. 85.

Press Communiqué, dated the 9th February, 1942.

*Branches of Indian Banks in Burma: relaxation of the provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act.*

Press Communiqué, dated the 9th February, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department:—

Owing to delays in telegraphic communication, Indian banks with branches in Burma have been finding it increasingly difficult to adjust their statutory deposits with the Reserve Bank and to submit the returns required by law in respect of their business in Burma. It has accordingly been decided to relieve them of their duty in this respect for the duration of the present emergency and the necessary amendments to the Reserve Bank of India Act to permit this relaxation have been enacted by an Ordinance published in the *Gazette of India* today.

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Serial No. 86.

Ordinance No. IX of 1942, dated the 9th February, 1942.

*Reserve Bank of India (Temporary Amendment) Ordinance, 1942.*

Ordinance No. IX of 1942, dated the 9th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department:—

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary temporarily to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

Now, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act as set out in the Ninth Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Reserve Bank of India (Temporary Amendment) Ordinance, 1942. Short title and Commencement.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

## Finance

Temporary amendment of Act II of 1934. 2. So long as this Ordinance remains in force the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, shall have effect as if it were subject to the following provisions, viz.:—

- (a) in section 42, in sub-section (1) the words "and Burma" and in sub-section (2) clauses (b), (d), (e), (f), (h) and (i) shall be deemed to be omitted; and
- (b) in section 43, the words "and from Burma scheduled banks under the corresponding provisions of the law of Burma" shall be deemed to be omitted.

Serial No. 87.

**Circular No. A.D.-15, dated the 14th February, 1942.**

*General permission to import foreign currency or bank notes.*

Circular No. A. D.-15, dated the 14th February 1942, issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Exchange Control Department:—

On the 14th February 1942, the Government of India issued a Customs Order prohibiting the import into India of currency or bank notes other than those of the Reserve Bank of India, Government of India, Burma Government, Ceylon rupee notes, Iranian rial notes, Afghani notes without the permission of the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank of India has issued a general permission authorising the import of currency and bank notes covered by the order provided they are declared to Customs on arrival. Declarations will be made on Form BX in the case of ordinary travellers and Form MCX in the case of officers and crews of ships or air liners. Bank of England notes will continue to be declared on Forms B and MC as before, and transit passengers will continue to use Form A for their declarations whatever the currencies.

2. On or after the 14th February 1942, authorised dealers are not permitted to purchase any currency or bank notes with the exception of the currency notes stated in the preceding paragraph unless the holder is in possession of Form BX or MCX duly signed by the Customs. In the case of currencies the import of which is prohibited completely such as Hong Kong Dollars, and Philippine Pesos the Forms BX and MCX must bear the countersignature of the Reserve Bank, and in the case of currencies the import of which is subject to restriction such as Chinese dollars, Straits dollars and Java guilders, the forms must also bear the countersignature of the Reserve Bank if the amounts stated thereon are in excess of the permitted free limits. All notes purchased by authorised dealers must be endorsed on the reverse of the forms BX and MCX and the forms taken from holders, when all the currency notes listed thereon have been sold.

3. Authorised dealers are also permitted to exchange moderate amounts of foreign currency notes for members of the allied fighting forces. This concession is not extended to members of H. M. Forces as Embarkation offices have established arrangements for the changing of notes for British and Indian troops on arrival in India.

4. Authorised dealers are also permitted to exchange moderate amounts of foreign currency notes for their customers in cases where they are satisfied the Customer held the notes prior to 14th February 1942. Applications for the exchange of large amounts should be referred to the Reserve Bank of India. This concession regarding the encashment of notes for holders in India does not apply to any currencies to which special orders have been issued such as Bank of England notes, Hong Kong dollar notes.

5. Authorised dealers are advised that the import of Java Guilder notes is restricted to Guilders 100 per person except with the special permission of the Reserve Bank of India. BX and MCX forms covering Java Guilders in excess of Guilders 100 must bear the countersignature of the Reserve Bank of India.

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**Serial No. 88.**

**Press Communiqué, dated the 14th February, 1942.**

*Control of the import of foreign currency notes.*

Press Communiqué, dated the 14th February, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department:—

Up to the present the import of certain currency notes including Bank of England notes and Hong Kong, Malayan and Phillipine dollar notes has been restricted. Now in view of the situation in the Far East, it is considered desirable to control the import of all foreign currency notes. A notification has accordingly been issued today to prohibit the import of all currency notes other than those of the Government of India, the Reserve Bank of India, Burma, Ceylon, Iran and Afghanistan, except with the permission of the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank are issuing general permission for persons to bring in Bank of England notes up to £10, Chinese dollar notes up to 500 dollars, Straits dollars up to 100 dollars, and Java guilders up to 100 guilders per head. All other currency notes except Hong Kong dollars, Sarawak dollars and Phillipine Pesos may be brought in without limit provided they are declared to the Customs in a special form which is provided for the purpose. In future banks and money-changers will not purchase any foreign currency notes except those of Burma, Ceylon, Iran and Afghanistan unless the owner is in possession of this form certifying that the notes were declared at the time of the owner's arrival.

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**Serial No. 89.**

**No. E.C.D.-20, dated the 14th February, 1942.**

*General permission to import currency notes except those specified.*

No. E. C. D.-20, dated the 14th February 1942, issued by the Reserve Bank of India:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Customs Notification No. 11 of the 14th February 1942, the Reserve Bank of India is hereby pleased to grant general permission to any person to bring by sea or land into British India

*Finance.*

without limit currency notes or bank notes covered by this order with the exception of Bank of England notes, Straits Dollars, Chinese Dollars, Java Guilders, Hong Kong Dollars, Sarawak Dollars and Philippine Pesos, provided that in the case of a passenger he makes a declaration on the prescribed form to the Customs authorities of the total amount of notes brought in on arrival and in the case of an officer or member of the crew of a ship or air vessel he produces to the Customs authorities a certificate on the prescribed form signed by the Master or the Purser of the ship or air vessel that the notes were acquired in an approved manner.

**Serial No. 90.**

**No. E.C.D.-21, dated the 14th February, 1942.**

*General permission to passengers to import Bank of England notes upto £10.*

No. E. C. D.-21, dated the 14th February 1942, issued by the Reserve Bank of India:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Customs Notification No. 11 of the 14th February 1942, the Reserve Bank of India is pleased to grant general permission to any one passenger not being an officer or member of the crew of a ship or air vessel to bring with him into British India—

- (i) Bank of England notes upto a value of £10,
- (ii) if arriving from the United Kingdom with a certificate on Form C, Bank of England notes in excess of £10 provided the value of the notes is not greater than that stated on the Form C,

and provided that in all cases the passenger makes a declaration on the prescribed form to the Customs authority of the total amount of notes brought in on arrival.

2. This general permission does not apply to passengers arriving from the following countries:—

- (i) Portuguese territories in India,
- (ii) Iraq,
- (iii) Arabia,
- (iv) Iran,
- (v) Ports situated on the Persian Gulf.

3. General permission is also granted to any officer or member of the crew of a ship or air vessel owned or managed in the United Kingdom to bring with him into British India Bank of England notes of £1 and 10s<sup>11</sup> denominations upto £20 in value provided he produces to the Customs authority a certificate on the prescribed form signed by the Master or Purser of his ship or air vessel that the notes were acquired in an approved manner.

## Serial No. 91.

No. E.C.D.-22, dated the 14th February, 1942.

*General permission to import Chinese and Straits dollar notes and Java Guilder notes upto specified amounts.*

No. E. C. D.-22, dated the 14th February 1942, issued by the Reserve Bank of India:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Customs Notification No. 11 of the 14th February 1942, the Reserve Bank of India is hereby pleased to grant general permission to any person to bring by sea or land into British India—

Chinese dollar notes upto	. . . . .	\$500
Straits dollar notes upto	. . . . .	\$100, and
Java Guilder notes upto	. . . . .	100 Guilders

at any one time but not more frequently than once in a month provided that in the case of a passenger he makes a declaration on the prescribed form to the Customs authorities of the total amount of notes brought in on arrival and in the case of an officer or member of the crew of a ship or air vessel he produces to the Customs authorities a certificate on the prescribed form signed by the Master or the Purser of the ship or air vessel that the notes were acquired in an approved manner.

## Serial No. 92.

No. F.-24 (9)-F/42, dated the 14th February, 1942.

*Carrying out of orders from Malaya involving transference of gold, etc.*

No. F. 24 (9)-F./42, dated the 14th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 92C of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to prohibit the carrying out, except with the permission granted by or on behalf of the Reserve Bank of India, of any order given by or on behalf of any person resident in Malaya, or any body corporate which is incorporated under the laws of Malaya or which is under the control of any person resident therein, in so far as the order—

- (i) requires the person to whom the order is given to make any payment or to part with any gold or securities, or
- (ii) requires any change to be made in the persons to whose credit any sum is to stand or to whose order any gold or securities are to be sold

*Finance*

Serial No. 93.

No. 11, dated the 14th February, 1942.

*Prohibition to import any currency notes.*

No. 11, dated the 14th February 1942, issued by the the Government of India in the Finance Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 28-C, dated the 22nd August, 1940,\* No. 68, dated the 13th December, 1941, No. 1, dated the 10th January, 1942, and Nos. 8 and 9, dated the 31st January, 1942, the Central Government is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or land into British India of any currency notes or Bank notes other than those of the Reserve Bank of India, the Government of India, and the Government of Burma, Ceylon rupee notes, Iranian Rials and Afghanis unless generally or specially permitted by the Reserve Bank of India.

Serial No. 94.

No. 2, Excess Profits Tax, dated the 14th February, 1942.

*Further Amendments to the Excess Profits Tax Rules, 1940.*

No 2-Excess Profits Tax, dated the 14th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Central Board of Revenue:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940 (XV of 1940), the Central Board of Revenue directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Excess Profits Tax Rules, 1940,† the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (3) of the said section, namely:—

1 In the said Rules—

(1) in clause (xix) of rule 3, for the words, brackets and figures, “sub-section (2) of section 19 of”, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“sub-section (3) of section 10A, or sub-section (2) of section 19 of, or sub-rule (2) of rule 12 of Schedule I, to,”;

(2) to rule 10, the following shall be added, namely:—

“but an application in respect of the earlier exhaustion of mineral sources shall be made in Form E. P. 16A”;

(3) to rule 15A, the following clauses shall be added, namely:—

“(h) an order of the Excess Profits Tax Officer, in so far as it concerns an adjustment made by him under section 10A of the Act, be in Form E. P. 14 (T);

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\* Serial No. 53, fourth series.

† Serial No. 33, fifth series.

*Finance.*

(j) an order of the Excess Profit Tax Officer, in so far as it concerns a disallowance made by him under rule 12 of Schedule I to the Act, be in Form E. P. 15 (T)";

(4) after rule 17A, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"17AA. An appeal to the Appellate Tribunal against any adjustment made by the Excess Profits Tax Officer under section 10A, or against any disallowance made by him under rule 12 of Schedule I to the Act shall be made at any time before the expiry of sixty days from the date of receipt of the order of assessment affected by such adjustment."

II. In the Schedule annexed to the said Rules—

(1) after Form E. P. 16, the following Forms shall be inserted, namely:—

FORMS E. P. 16-A, E. P. 14 (T) AND E. P. 15 (T)—NOT REPRODUCED HERE.

Serial No. 95.

No. D.-1390-B./42, dated the 14th February, 1942.

*Subscription to the Government of India 3 per cent. Loan, 1949-52.*

No. D.-1390-B./42, dated the 14th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department:—

It is notified for general information that no subscriptions to the Government of India 3 per cent. Loan, 1949-52, issued under the Government of India, Finance Department Notification No. D.-486-B./41, dated the 25th January 1941,\* will be received with effect from Saturday, the 14th February 1942.

Serial No. 96.

Circular No. A.D.-16, dated the 16th February, 1942.

*Freezing of Malayan (including Singapore) accounts.*

Circular No. A. D.-16, dated the 16th February 1942, issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Exchange Control Department:—

The Government of India have issued a notification under Rule 92-C of the Defence of India Rules freezing the balances of residents in Malaya including Singapore. Banks should note that—

- (a) the accounts of all persons or firms resident in Malaya including Singapore or the accounts of all firms and companies incorporated therein or under the control of residents in Malaya including Singapore and operating in India are blocked;

\* Serial No. 57, sixth series.

*Finance.*

- (b) Banks may honour obligations under confirmed credits opened on or before the 16th February 1942 on behalf of persons stated in (a);
- (c) they may accept bills or pay cheques and drafts drawn by persons mentioned in (a) and presented by residents in India who became holders for value on or before the 16th February 1942;
- (d) all unconfirmed credits should be cancelled.

2. Applications for private remittances to Malaya including Singapore should be refused and commercial remittances credited to blocked accounts. All applications to credit blocked accounts will require the previous approval of the Reserve Bank and the full name and address of the beneficiary must be given in each case.

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**Serial No. 97.**

**Circular No. A.D.17, dated the 17th February, 1942.**

*Import of Sarawak Dollar notes.*

Circular No. A. D.-17, dated the 17th February 1942, issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Exchange Control Department:—

In continuation of our Circular A. D. No. 15, authorised dealers are informed that Sarawak dollar notes have been added to the list of currencies the import of which is totally prohibited. Forms BX and MCX completed by persons bringing Sarawak dollars must, therefore, bear the countersignature of the Reserve Bank of India before the import of the notes will be allowed.

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**Serial No. 98.**

**Circular No. A.D.-17, dated the 17th February, 1942.**

*Procedure regarding applications made to the United Kingdom Control for foreign exchange and sterling transfers in respect of imports into sterling area countries.*

Circular No. A. D.-18, dated the 18th February 1942, issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Exchange Control Department:—

Authorised dealers are advised that a Notice has been issued by the Bank of England clarifying and codifying the procedure as regards applications made to the United Kingdom Control for foreign exchange and for permission to make sterling transfers in respect of imports into countries of the sterling area other than the United Kingdom where finance for such imports is arranged in the United Kingdom.

2. With respect to non-Empire imports into India and Burma, the procedure laid down by the Bank of England requires that the following

information must be furnished in the application made to the London Control for foreign exchange or for sterling transfer to a non-Empire account:—

- (a) the name and address of the consignees and the name and branch of their bankers in India or Burma,
- (b) the nature of the goods, different classes of goods being shown separately with their values,
- (c) for imports in respect of which an import licence is required, the number of the licence and a certificate that the licence authorises the sale of foreign exchange,
- (d) for imports in respect of which an import licence is not required, a statement that the approval of the Indian Control has been obtained for the transfer of the necessary funds to and in the manner appropriate to the country of origin of the goods.

The above instructions apply to all cases where firms arrange for their imports through agents in the United Kingdom or where payment is made by the London Office of the importing house in this country.

3. When forwarding the relative forms A.-6 or S. A.-1 to their London Office in respect of such imports, authorised dealers should see that the above particulars are entered in the application. Where the relative authority is being conveyed to London by cable, the above information should be included in the cable.

Serial No. 99.

**Circular No. A.D.-21, dated the 24th February, 1942.**

*Regulation of export of postage stamps.*

Circular No. A. D.-21, dated the 24th February 1942, issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Exchange Control Department:—

Authorised dealers are informed that a notification\* has been issued by the Government of India adding postage stamps to the list of articles the export of which is prohibited under Finance Department (Central Revenues) Customs Notification No. 1 of the 11th January 1941. The addition has been made with a view to preventing persons taking funds with them out of the sterling area in the form of valuable stamp collections, the export of which will be subject to the same restrictions as jewellery. Persons leaving British India who wish to take stamps with them in excess of the limits laid down in our Notification No. 1 of the 11th January 1941 should, therefore be advised to make an application in Form J for the permission of the Reserve Bank of India, giving the value of the stamps and the reason why they wish to take the latter with them.

\*In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 1-Customs, dated the 11th January 1941. namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification the following entry shall be added, namely:—

"Postage stamps".



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## PART III

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AND THE CONTROL OF  
ENEMY PROPERTY.

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*Trading with the Enemy and  
the Control of Enemy Property.*

Serial No. 100.

No. 183 (24)-E.T. (A) (1)/41, dated the 28th November, 1941.

*Supervision of the business of Messrs. Shima Trading Co., Ltd., Bombay  
by the Controller of Enemy Trading, Bombay.*

No. 183 (24)-E. T. (A) (1)/41, dated the 28th November 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 101 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to order that the Controller of Enemy Trading in India, Bombay, shall supervise the business of the firm of Messrs. Shima Trading Company, Limited, Bombay, in order to secure compliance with the provisions of Part XV of the said Rules.

Serial No. 101.

No. 183 (24)-E.T. (A) (2)/41, dated the 28th November, 1941.

*Vesting of property of enemy firm.*

No. 183 (24)-E. T. (A) (2)/41, dated the 28th November 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) read with sub-rule (3A) of rule 114 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to order that all property in British India, moveable and immoveable, belonging to, or held by, or managed on behalf of Messrs. Shima Trading Company Limited, 10, Koraihashi 4-Chome, Higashiku, Osaka, and its branches at Tokyo and Tientsin, being a body of persons declared by the Central Government under clause (d) of rule 97 of the said Rules to be an enemy, shall vest in the Custodian of Enemy Property for British India.

Serial No. 102.

No. 183 (20)-E.T. (A)/41, dated the 6th December, 1941.

*Revesting of the property of an enemy.*

No. 183 (20)-E. T. (A)/41, dated the 6th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) read with sub-rule (3A) of rule 114 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that all property in British India, moveable or immoveable, belonging to, or held by, or managed on behalf of, Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, an enemy as defined in clause (b) of rule 97 of the said Rules, which vests in the Custodian of Enemy Property for British India by virtue of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 49 (23)-Tr. (W)/40, dated the 6th June 1940,\* shall cease to vest in the Custodian and shall revest in the said Mr. R. D. N. Wadia.

*Trading with the Enemy and  
the Control of Enemy Property.*

Serial No. 103.

No. 120 (2)-E.T. (A)/41, dated the 8th December 1941.

*Money due to an enemy to be paid to the Custodian of Enemy Property.*

No. 120 (2)-E. T. (A)/41, dated the 8th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) read with sub-rule (3A) of rule 114 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to order that all money which would but for the said Rules be payable to or for the benefit of an enemy as defined in clause (f) of rule 97 of the said Rules shall be paid to the Custodian of Enemy Property for British India.

Serial No. 104.

Press Note, dated the 10th December, 1941.

*Payment of debt owed to "enemy creditors".*

Press Note, dated the 10th December, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

Attention is drawn to Government Notification of December 8, which makes it obligatory on persons to pay to the Custodian of Enemy Property debts due by them to any individual or body of persons, whether corporate or incorporate, carrying on business in enemy territory.

As all territory in the occupation of the enemy is "enemy territory" for the purpose of the Defence of India Rules, the state of war now existing between India and Japan makes it obligatory on persons to pay to the Custodian of Enemy Property debts due to creditors carrying on business in all territories in the occupation of Japan including those parts of China in such occupation.

The public are accordingly advised that if they are in doubt as to whether the business creditors are in enemy occupied territory they should deposit, under advice to the Custodian of Enemy Property, the relative amounts as and when they fall due with a scheduled bank in India (if not invited by the debtor) for credit to a blocked account in the name of the creditors. This account will be subject to the Custodian's control until the creditor's status has been established.

Debts due to other persons (e.g., enemy subjects abroad, individuals resident in enemy territory, or body of persons constituted or incorporated in enemy territory or under the laws of a State at war with His Majesty) whose property is beyond doubt vested in the Custodian by any of the previous Government Notifications should continue to be paid direct to the Custodian within two months of the application of the vesting order.

*Trading with the Enemy and  
the Control of Enemy Property.*

Serial No. 105.

Press Communiqué, dated the 12th December, 1941.

*Japan and Japanese occupied areas declared "enemy territory".*

Press Communiqué, dated the 12th December, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

The following areas are now "enemy territory" and trading with such territories will under the Defence of India Rules be trading with the enemy and punishable as such:—

Japan (including Karafuto); Korea; Manchuria (Manchukuo); Kwantung Leased Territory; Formosa; Japanese-occupied China including the whole China coastline and including the International Settlement at Shanghai and the French concession at Shanghai with the exception of Macao; Japanese Islands and Mandated Islands; and Indo-China.

Serial No. 106.

Press Communiqué, dated the 13th December, 1941.

*Licence to manage enemy property.*

Press Communiqué, dated the 13th December, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

The property in Parbutpore Tea Estate, Sylhet, owned by Mr. Dudley Macwhirter, who is technically an enemy by being a resident in enemy territory, has been divested and Messrs. Octavius Steel and Company, Limited, Calcutta, have been granted a licence by the Central Government to manage the Estate on behalf of its owner.

Serial No. 107.

No. 1052-OR/15/41, dated the 13th December, 1941.

*Further variations in the Schedule annexed to the Notification No. 1052-OR/1/41, dated the 29th September 1941.*

No. 1052-OR/15/41, dated the 13th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-Ordination Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of rule 97 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the Schedule annexed to its notification in the Defence Co-ordination Department No. 1052-OR/1/41, dated the 29th September 1941, shall with effect on and from the 18th December 1941, be further varied by inserting the names and addresses specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.†

\* Serial No. 81, Ninth series.

† Not reproduced.

*Trading with the Enemy and  
the Control of Enemy Property.*

Serial No. 108.

No. 183 (20)-E.T. (A)/41, dated the 13th December, 1941.

*Further amendments to the Enemy Property (Custody and Registration) Order, 1939.*

No. 183 (20)-E. T. (A)/41, dated the 13th December, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 114 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Enemy Property (Custody and Registration) Order, 1939, namely:—

In the proviso to sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 11 of the said Order,

(i) for the words “a firm whose property is vested in the Custodian but” the words “an enemy whose property is” shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words “the firm” the words “the enemy” shall be substituted.

Serial No. 109.

No. 183 (18)-ET (A)/41, dated the 13th December, 1941.

*Property of any enemy revested.*

No. 183 (18)-E. T. (A)/41, dated the 13th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) read with sub-rule (3A) of rule 114 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the property in the Parbutpore Tea Estate belonging to Mr. Dudley Macwhirter, an enemy, as defined in clause (b) of rule 97 of the Said Rules, which vests in the Custodian of Enemy Property for British India by virtue of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 49 (23)-Tr. (W)/40, dated the 6th June 1940,\* shall cease to vest in the Custodian and shall re-vest in the said Mr. Dudley Macwhirter.

Serial No. 110.

No. 184 (13)-E.T. (A)/41, dated the 13th December, 1941.

*Bank balances of enemy firm revested.*

No. 184 (13)-E. T. (A)/41, dated the 13th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 114 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the bank balances in India of Messrs. G. F. Keller and J. Leichten-schlag, both enemy subjects, which vest in the Custodian of Enemy Property for

## *Trading with the Enemy and the Control of Enemy Property.*

British India by virtue of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 72 (1)-Tr. (W)/39, dated the 2nd November 1939,\* shall cease to vest in the Custodian and shall re-vest in the said Messrs. G. F. Keller and J. Leichtenschlag.

**Serial No. 111.**

**No. 49 (48)-E.T. (A)/40, dated the 17th December, 1941.**

*Property in an "enemy" re-vested.*

No. 49 (48)-E. T. (A)/40, dated the 17th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) read with sub-rule (3A) of rule 114 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that all property in British India, moveable or immovable, belonging to, or held by, or managed on behalf of, Mr. Charles Elie Mathieu Jambon, an enemy as defined in clause (b) of rule 97 of the said Rules, which vests in the Custodian of Enemy Property for British India by virtue of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 49 (23)-Tr. (W.)/40, dated the 6th June 1940,† shall cease to vest in the Custodian and shall re-vest in the said Mr. Jambon.

**Serial No. 112.**

**No. 1052-OR/17/41, dated the 18th December, 1941.**

*Further variations in the schedule annexed to Notification No. 1052-OR 1/41, dated the 29th September 1941.*

No. 1052-OR/17/41, dated the 18th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of rule 97 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the schedule annexed to its notification in the Defence Co-ordination Department Notification No. 1052-OR/1/41, dated the 29th September 1941,‡ be further varied by making the amendments specified in the schedule hereto annexed —

*Schedule not reproduced.*

**Serial No 113.**

**Press Communiqué, dated the 19th December, 1941.**

*Thailand declared "enemy territory".*

Press Communiqué, dated the 19th December, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

Thailand (Siam) is now under the Defence of India Rules "enemy territory" and trading with that country will be trading with the enemy and punishable as such.

\* Serial No. 37, First series.

† Serial No. 67, Fourth Series.

‡ Serial No. 81, Ninth series.

*Trading with the Enemy and  
the Control of Enemy Property.*

**Serial No. 114.**

**No. 106 (9)-E.T. (A)/41, dated the 20th December, 1941.**

*Amendments to Notification No. 106 (9)-E. T./41, dated the 15th May 1941*

No. 106 (9)-E. T. (A)/41, dated the 20th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 106 (9)-E. T./41, dated the 15th May 1941,\* namely:—

From the items in the Second Schedule annexed to the said notification, the following items shall be deleted, namely:—

“Raw and carded wool.  
Carpets.”

**Serial No. 115.**

**\* No. 1052-OR/19/41, dated the 22nd December, 1941.**

*Further variations in the Schedule annexed to the Notification No. 1052-OR/1/41, dated the 29th September 1941, giving list of names and addresses of persons declared to be enemy.*

No. 1052-OR/19/41, dated the 22nd December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of rule 97 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the Schedule annexed to its notification in the Defence Co-ordination Department No. 1052-OR/1/41, dated the 29th September 1941, shall, with effect on and from the 27th December 1941, be further varied—

- (a) by inserting the names and addresses specified in Part I of the Schedule† hereto annexed;
- (b) by deleting the names and addresses specified in Part II of the said Schedule,† and
- (c) by making the amendments specified in Part III of the Schedule† hereto annexed.

**Serial No. 116.**

**Press Communiqué, dated the 23rd December, 1941.**

*Trade with Abyssinia.*

Press Communiqué, dated the 23rd December, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

The territories known as Italian East Africa, to trade with which permission has already been accorded by Government of India, include Abyssinia.

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\* Serial No. 91, Seventh series.

† Not reproduced.

*Trading with the Enemy and  
the Control of Enemy Property.*

Serial No. 117.

No. 1052-OR/21/41, dated the 23rd December, 1941.

*Further variations in the Schedule annexed to Notification No. 1052-OR/1/41, dated the 29th September 1941, giving names and addresses of persons declared to be enemy.*

No. 1052-OR/21/41, dated the 23rd December, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of rule 97 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the Schedule annexed to its notification in the Defence Co-ordination Department No. 1052-OR/1/41, dated the 29th September 1941, shall, with effect on and from the 28th December 1941, be further varied—

- (a) by inserting the names and addresses specified in Part I of the Schedule hereto annexed\* ; and
- (b) by deleting the names and addresses specified in Part II of the said Schedule.\*

Serial No. 118.

No. 186 (16)-E.T. (A)/41, dated the 23rd December, 1941.

*Balances or assets in India of residents in Japanese occupied China.*

No. 186 (16)-E. T. (A)/41, dated the 23rd December, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) read with sub-rule (3A) of rule 114 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the provisions of the notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 49 (23)-Tr. (W)/40 dated the 6th June 1940,† No. 49 (23)-Tr. (W)/40, dated the 25th June 1940, and No. 120 (2)-E. T. (A)/41, dated the 8th December 1941, and of sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 3 of the Enemy Property (Custody and Registration) Order, 1939, shall not apply to balances or other assets in India of residents of the areas specified in the Schedule hereto annexed (other than those of Japanese subjects, or concerns).

*Schedule:*

Japanese occupied China including the International Settlement and French Concessions at Shanghai and British Concessions in China.

\* Not reproduced.

† Serial No. 67, Fourth series.

‡ Serial No. 82, Fourth Series.

*Trading with the Enemy and  
the Control of Enemy Property.*

erial No. 119.

No. 1052-OR/21/41, dated the 23rd December, 1941.

*Further variations in the Schedule annexed to Notification No. 1052-OR/1/41, dated the 29th September 1941, giving names and addresses of persons declared to be enemy.*

No. 1052-OR/21/41, dated the 23rd December, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of rule 97 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the Schedule annexed to its notification in the Defence Co-ordination Department No. 1052-OR/1/41, dated the 29th September 1941, shall, with effect on and from the 28th December 1941, be further varied—

- (a) by inserting the names and addresses specified in Part I of the Schedule hereto annexed\*; and
- (b) by deleting the names and addresses specified in Part II of the said Schedule."

Serial No. 120.

No. 154 (9)-E.T. (A)/41, dated the 27th December, 1941.

*Trading permission to enemy firm.*

No. 154 (9)-E. T. (A)/41, dated the 27th December, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

PERMIT.

With reference to sub-rules (1) and (3) of rule 104 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to permit all persons to have commercial and financial dealings with the enemy firm of Mr. J. Eichholz (the Eichholz Trading Company), Victory Court, 36, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

The Central Government is further pleased to direct that the trading activities of the said firm shall be confined to countries within the British Empire.

Serial No. 121.

No. 184 (11)-E.T. (A)/41, dated the 3rd January, 1942.

*Trading permitted with enemy firm.*

No. 184 (11)-E. T. (A)/41, dated the 3rd January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

With reference to sub-rules (1) and (3) of rule 104 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to permit all persons to have commercial and financial dealings with the enemy firm of S. Maione, 71/1, Meredith Street, Calcutta (owner of Carlton Hair Dressing Saloon, Calcutta).

The Central Government is further pleased to direct that the trading activities of the said firm shall be confined to India only.

*Trading with the Enemy and  
the Control of Enemy Property.*

Serial No. 122.

/ No. 700-M/5/41-Part II, dated the 3rd January, 1942.

*List of enemy-owned vessels.*

No. 700-M/5/41-Part II, dated the 3rd January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department:—

It is hereby notified for general information that the following vessels are specified in the Ships Discrimination List. All shippers, banks and other financial and commercial concerns are warned that shipments by such vessels may lead to difficulties:—

*Ships Discrimination List.*

(Not reproduced.)

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Serial No. 123.

No. 700-M./7/41, Part II, dated the 3rd January, 1942.

*Ships Discrimination List.*

No. 700-M./7/41-Part II, dated the 3rd January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department:—

It is hereby notified for public information that the following vessels belong to owners who are or have been declared to be enemies under rule 97 of the Defence of India Rules. All shippers, banks and other financial and commercial concerns are warned that it is an offence under the Defence of India Rules for any one to make use of such vessels. Shipments by such vessels in addition to being liable to seizure render the shippers and those connected with the consignment liable to prosecution:—

*Ships War Trade List.*

(Not reproduced.)

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Serial No. 124.

Press Communiqué, dated the 7th January, 1942.

*Licence to manage enemy business.*

Press Communiqué, dated the 7th January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

On the authority of the Travancore Government an 'enrol' licence has been granted by the Controller of Enemy Firms for British India and Travancore State to Mr. C. J. J. Hardebeck to manage the enemy business of the Royal United Carpet Factories, Limited, Aroor. All persons must trade with that firm.

*Trading with the Enemy and  
the Control of Enemy Property.*

Serial No. 125.

Press Communiqué, dated the 7th January, 1942.

*Indian Claims against Baltic States.*

Press Communiqué, dated the 7th January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

It has been decided that the claims of Indian firms and of Indian Nationals in this country against firms and individuals of the three Baltic States, viz., Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, should be registered with the Board of Trade, London. Firms and individuals desirous of registering such claims are accordingly advised to apply to the Assistant Secretary, Board of Trade, Romney House East, Tufton Street, London, S. W. 1, for this purpose.

Serial No. 126.

Press Communiqué, dated the 8th January, 1942.

*Hong Kong declared "enemy territory."*

Press Communiqué, dated the 8th January, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

Hong Kong is now under the Defence of India Rules "enemy territory" and trading with that territory will be trading with the enemy and punishable as such.

Serial No 127.

No. 79 (2)-E.T. (A)/42, dated the 9th January, 1942.

*Vesting of property.*

No. 79 (2)-E. T. (A)/42, dated the 9th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 114 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to order that all property in British India, moveable and immoveable, belonging to, or held by, or managed on behalf of, the Japanese Gymkhana, Bombay, otherwise known as Bombay Nihonzin-kyokai or Japanese Association, being enemy property, shall vest in the Custodian of Enemy Property for British India.

Serial No. 128.

Press Communiqué, dated the 10th January, 1942.

*Information relating to shipping likely to assist enemy.*

Press Communiqué, dated the 10th January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

The Government of India consider that information relating to shipping falls within the definition of the expression "information likely to assist

*Trading with the Enemy and  
the Control of Enemy Property.*

the enemy" given in rule 34 (5) of the Defence of India Rules and that any unauthorised communication of such information is punishable under rule 38 of those Rules

They recognise, however, that shipping companies and their agents, shippers and others concerned with the despatch of cargo overseas, etc., would be unable to carry on their business if they were totally prevented from communicating necessary information to others who might be interested.

The Government of India have accordingly specified the extent to which communication of such information is authorised, and details have been communicated to the shipping companies principally concerned and to the Principal Officers, Mercantile Marine Department, at the major ports for answering enquiries.

Serial No. 129.

No. 43 (24)-E.T. (A) (1)/40, dated the 10th January, 1942.

*Vesting of shares held by specified persons and firms in the enemy firm of  
Bisleri (India) Ltd.*

No. 43 (24)-E. T. (A) (1)/40, dated the 10th January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 114 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to order that all shares in the enemy firm of Bisleri (India) Limited, Bombay, held by persons and firms specified in the Schedule hereto annexed shall vest in the Custodian of Enemy Property for British India.

*Schedule.*

1. S. A. Establishment Bisleri, Marseille.
2. Messrs. Gorio Limited, Bombay.
3. Mr. Carlo R. Davies.
4. Mr. Michele Bonelli.
5. Mr. Plinio Antoginini.
6. S. A. Felice Bisleri, Milan.

Serial No. 130.

No. 43 (24)-E.T. (A) (2)/40, dated the 10th January, 1942.

*Revesting of property in the enemy firm.*

No. 43 (24)-E. T. (A) (2)/40, dated the 10th January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 114 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that all property, movable and immovable, belonging to, or held by, or managed on behalf of, the enemy firm of Bisleri (India), Limited, Bombay, or any of its branches, which vests in the Custodian of Enemy Property for British

*Trading with the Enemy and  
the Control of Enemy Property.*

India by virtue of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 43 (24)-Tr. (W)/40, dated the 1st August 1940, shall cease to vest in the Custodian and shall re-vest in the said firm.

Serial No. 131.

No. 43 (24)-E.T. (A) (3)/40, dated the 10th January, 1942.

*Trading permission to enemy firm.*

No. 43 (24)-E. T. (A) (3)/40, dated the 10th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

With reference to sub-rules (1) and (3) of rule 104 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to permit all persons to have commercial and financial dealing with the enemy firm of Bisleri (India) Limited, Bombay.

The Central Government is further pleased to direct that the trading activities of the said firm shall be confined to India.

Serial No. 132.

Press Note, dated the 13th January, 1942.

*Cargoes in enemy ships lying in the British occupied Italian East Africa.*

Press Note, dated the 13th January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

Indian cargo-owners, who had cargoes on certain enemy vessels which previously took refuge in Italian East African ports, now in the occupation of the Imperial Forces, will be interested to learn that the Occupied Territories Administration have been requested to supply as full a statement as possible regarding such cargoes. The investigation is, however, difficult and must take some time.

As soon as such information as is found possible to compile, is available, it will be furnished to His Majesty's Procurator General, London, in order that Prize proceedings may be instituted against such shipments as have been identified. A further announcement will be made when it is known that Prize proceedings are instituted.

Notwithstanding the institution of Prize proceedings, His Majesty's Procurator General will be prepared to consider whether he can properly consent to the release of any goods made the subject thereof without requiring a claimant thereto to establish his claim formally in the Prize Court upon being furnished by the claimant with the documents relied upon as supporting his claim. No useful purpose will be served by any representation to the Procurator General in respect of any goods until Prize proceedings have been instituted and generally announced.

Under the Naval Prize Act, 1864, when any goods retaken from the enemy are restored to the owner, Prize Salvage becomes payable.

*Trading with the Enemy and  
the Control of Enemy Property.*

Serial No. 133.

Press Communiqué, dated the 16th January, 1942.

*Assets in India of residents in Hong Kong.*

Press Communiqué, dated the 16th January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

Debts due to creditors (other than Japanese subjects or concerns) in Hong Kong need not be reported or paid to the Custodian of Enemy Property.

All transactions in respect of payments to or from accounts of non-Japanese persons or concerns resident in Hong Kong will be controlled by the Reserve Bank of India.

Serial No. 134.

No. 131 (1)-E.T. (A)/42, dated the 16th January 1942.

*Balances and assets in India of residents of Hong Kong.*

No. 131 (1)-E. T. (A)/42, dated the 16th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) read with sub-rule (3A) of rule 114 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the provisions of the notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 49 (23)-Tr. (W)/40, dated the 6th June 1940,\* No. 49 (23)-Tr. (W)/40, dated the 25th June, 1940† and No. 120 (2)-E. T. (A)/41, dated the 8th December 1941, and of sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 3 of the Enemy Property (Custody and Registration) Order, 1939, shall not apply to balances or other assets in India of residents of Hong Kong (other than those of Japanese subjects or concerns).

Serial No. 135.

No. 12 (10)-E.T. (A)/41, dated the 17th January, 1942.

*Appointment of the Controller of Enemy Trading, Controller of Enemy Firms and Custodian of Enemy Property.*

No. 12 (10)-E. T. (A)/41, dated the 17th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

(1) In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 100 of the Defence of India Rules and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 12 (12)-E. T. (A)/41, dated the 29th November 1941, the Central Government has been pleased to appoint Mr. W. R. Rumbold, as Controller of Enemy Trading, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd January 1942, until further orders, *vice* Mr. B. C. A. Cook, I.C.S.

\* Serial No. 67, Fourth series.

† Serial No. 82, Fourth series.

*Trading with the Enemy and  
the Control of Enemy Property.*

(2) In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 105 and sub-rule (1) of rule 114 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government has been pleased to appoint Mr. F. F. Stewart, as Controller of Enemy Firms and Custodian of Enemy Property, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd January 1942, until further orders, *vice* Mr. B. C. A. Cook, I.C.S.

(3) The Notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce No. 12 (30)-E. T. (A)-41, dated the 3rd January 1942, appointing Mr. W. R. Rumbold as Deputy Controller of Enemy Trading, Bombay, and Mr. E. Radbone as Controller of Enemy Trading, Controller of Enemy Firms, and Custodian of Enemy Property, are hereby cancelled.

**Serial No. 136.**

**No. 79 (4)-E.T. (A)/42, dated the 17th January, 1942.**

*Vesting of property of enemy firm.*

No. 79 (4)-E. T. (A)/42, dated the 17th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 114 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to order that all property in British India, moveable and immoveable, belonging to, or held by, or managed on behalf of, the enemy firms specified in the Schedule hereto annexed or any of their branches, shall vest in the Custodian of Enemy Property for British India.

SCHEDULE.

1. Shimada Trading Company, 55, Canning Street, Calcutta.
2. Nichi-In Shokai, 135, Canning Street, Calcutta

**Serial No. 137.**

**No. 1185-OR/1/42, dated the 20th January, 1942.**

*Notification in supersession of Notification No. 1052-O.R./1/41, dated the 29th September 1941, giving list of persons or bodies of persons declared to be enemy for the purposes of Part XV of the Defence of India Rules.*

No. 1185-O. R./1/42, dated the 20th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department:—

In pursuance of clause (d) of rule 97 of the Defence of India Rules, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department, No. 1052-O. R./1/41, dated the 29th September 1941, the Central Government is pleased to declare, each of the persons or bodies of persons specified in the Schedule hereto annexed\* to be an enemy for the purposes of Part XV of the said Rules.

2. This notification shall take effect from the 20th January 1942.

*Trading with the Enemy and  
the Control of Enemy Property.*

Serial No. 138.

No. 1185-OR/3/42, dated the 21st January, 1942.

*Variations in the Schedule Annexed to Notification No. 1185-O. R./1/42, dated the 20th January 1942, giving names and addresses of enemy persons and firms.*

No. 1185-O. R./3/42, dated the 21st January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of rule 97 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the Schedule annexed to its notification No. 1185-O.R./1/42, dated the 20th January 1942, shall, with effect on and from the 26th January 1942, be varied—

- (a) by inserting the names and addresses specified in Part I of the Schedule annexed\* ; and
- (b) by deleting the name and address specified in Part II of the said Schedule\*.

Serial No. 139.

No. 1185-OR/5/42, dated the 31st January, 1942.

*Further variation in the Schedule Annexed to Notification No. 1185-OR/1/42, dated the 20th January 1942, giving names and addresses of enemy persons and firms.*

No. 1185-OR/5/42, dated the 31st January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of rule 97 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the Schedule annexed to its notification No. 1185-OR/1/42, dated the 20th January 1942, shall, with effect on and from the 5th February 1942, be further varied—

- (a) by inserting the names and addresses specified in Part I of the Schedule hereto annexed\* ;
- (b) by deleting the names and addresses specified in Part II of the said Schedule\* ; and
- (c) by making the amendments specified in part III of the Schedule hereto annexed\*.

Serial No. 140.

No. 88 (1)-E.T. (A)/42, dated the 31st January, 1942.

*Payment to the custodian of an amount payable to an enemy*

No. 88 (1)-E. T. (A)/42, dated the 31st January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-rule (1) read with sub-rule (3A) of rule 114 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central

*Trading with the Enemy and  
the Control of Enemy Property.*

Government is pleased to order the payment to the Custodian of Enemy Property for British India of a sum of £36-19-4 (thirty-six pounds nineteen shillings and four pence sterling) which would, but for the said Rules, be payable by S. Fazal Ellahi, Calcutta, to Heskia Danon Fils, Asirefendi Cad. 37, Imar Han 4, Istanbul, who is a person declared by the Central Government under clause (d) of rule 97 of the said Rules to be an enemy.

**Serial No. 141.**

**No. 88 (2)-E.T. (A)/42, dated the 31st January, 1942.**

*Payment to the Custodian of an amount payable to an enemy.*

No. 88 (2)-E. T. (A)/42, dated the 31st January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-rule (1) read with sub-rule (3A) of rule 114 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to order the payment to the Custodian of Enemy Property for British India of a sum of 17s. 4d. (seventeen shillings and four pence sterling) which would, but for the said Rules, be payable by Messrs. H. S. Rathour and Company, 8, Clive Street, Calcutta, to Correia and Martins Limited, Caixa, Postal 373, Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, a body of persons declared by the Central Government under clause (d) of rule 97 of the said Rules to be an enemy.

**Serial No. 142.**

**No. 88 (3)-E.T. (A)/42, dated the 31st January, 1942.**

*Payment to the Custodian of an amount payable to an enemy.*

No. 88 (3)-E. T. (A)/42, dated the 31st January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-rule (1) read with sub-rule (3A) of rule 114 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to order the payment to the Custodian of Enemy Property for British India of a sum of Rs. 44-14-9 (forty-four rupees, fourteen annas and nine pies) which would, but for the said Rules, be payable by the Eastern Bank Limited, 9, Clive Street, Calcutta, to the Banco di Roma S. A., Istanbul, a body of persons declared by the Central Government under clause (d) of rule 97 of the said Rules to be an enemy.

**Serial No. 143.**

**Notice, dated the 5th February, 1942.**

*Vesting of property of Japanese firms.*

Notice dated the 5th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

The public are informed that all properties of the Japanese firms and their branches specified in the schedule hereto annexed are vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property for British India.

*Trading with the Enemy and  
the Control of Enemy Property.*

SCHEDULE.

1. Bank of Taiwan, Bombay
2. Goshō Kabushiki Kaisha Limited, Bombay, and branches at Calcutta and Karachi.
3. Iwai and Company, Limited, Bombay.
4. Fujiya (Hotel), Bombay.
5. Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, Bombay.
6. Japan Cotton Textile Exporters' Association, Bombay and branch at Calcutta.
7. Mitsui Bank Limited, Bombay.
8. Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha Limited, Bombay and Calcutta, and branches at Madras and Karachi.
9. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Limited, Bombay and Calcutta and branches at Madras and Karachi.
10. Nissho Company, Limited, Bombay and branch at Calcutta.
11. Nippon Trade Agency, Calcutta, and branches at Madras and Karachi.
12. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Bombay and Calcutta.
13. Nippon Menkwa Kabushiki Kaisha Limited (Japan Cotton Trading Company Limited), Bombay, and branches at Calcutta and Karachi.
14. Osaka Syosen Kabushiki Kaisha, Bombay and branch at Calcutta.
15. Sanko Kabushiki Kaisha, Bombay and branch at Calcutta.
16. Toyo Menka Kaisha Limited, Bombay and branch at Calcutta.
17. Yokohama Specie Bank Limited, Bombay and branches at Calcutta and Karachi.

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Serial No. 144.

No. 79 (3)-E.T. (A)/42, dated the 7th February, 1942.

*Vesting of Property of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.*

No. 79 (3)-E. T. (A)/42, dated the 7th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 114 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to order that all property in British India, moveable or immovable, belonging to, or held by, or managed on behalf of, the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, shall vest in the Custodian of Enemy Property for British India.

*Trading with the Enemy and  
the Control of Enemy Property.*

Serial No. 145.

No. 43 (42)-E.T. (A)/40, dated the 7th February, 1942.

*Amendment to the Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris, Bombay,  
Restriction Order, 1941.*

No. 43 (42)-E. T. (A)/40, dated the 7th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 114A of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris, Bombay, Restriction Order, 1941, namely:—

For paragraph 4 of the said Order, the following paragraph shall be substituted, namely:—

“4. The person who for the time being is the Controller of Enemy Trading for British India shall also be the Supervisor to control and supervise the carrying out of the provisions of this order.”

Serial No. 146.

No. 154 (3)-E.T. (A)/41, dated the 7th February, 1942.

*Trading permission to enemy firm.*

No. 154 (3)-E. T. (A)/41, dated the 7th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

With reference to sub-rules (1) and (3) of rule 104 of the Defence of India Rules, and in partial modification of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 154 (3)-E. T. (A)/41, dated the 24th July 1941, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the trading activities of the enemy firm of Mr. Erich I. Kiewé, East and West Court, Colaba Causeway, Bombay, shall be confined to territories within the British Empire.

Serial No. 147.

No. 116 (18)-E.T. (A)/41, dated the 7th February, 1942.

*Further Amendment to the Enemy Property (Custody and Registration)  
Order, 1939.*

No. 116 (18)-E. T. (A)/41, dated the 7th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 114 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that



*Trading with the Enemy and  
the Control of Enemy Property.*

being sums collected by the said Bank from the firms specified in the second column of the said Schedule and which would, but for the said Rules, be payable to Messrs. Empresa Industrial de Pacos de Brandao Ltda, Pacos de Brandao, Portugal, a body of persons declared by the Central Government under clause (d) of rule 97 of the said Rules to be an enemy.

SCHEDULE.

1	2
£415-9-2 (Four hundred and fifteen pounds, nine shillings and two pence sterling).	Messrs. Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Limited, Calcutta.
£300-12-1 (Three hundred pounds, twelve shillings and one penny sterling).	Messrs. Hazel and Cedar, Calcutta.
£370-18-9 (Three hundred and seventy pounds, eighteen shillings and nine pence sterling).	Messrs. Sikri and Company, Limited, Calcutta.

Serial No. 150.

No. 43 (58)-E.T. (A)/40, dated the 14th February, 1942.

*Trading permission to Arafat Press, Lahore.*

No. 43 (58)-E. T. (A)/40, dated the 14th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

With reference to sub-rules (1) and (3) of rule 104 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to permit all persons to have commercial and financial dealings with the Arafat Press, Lahore.

The Central Government is further pleased to direct that the trading activities of the said Press shall be confined to India.

Serial No 151.

No. 93 (1)-E.T. (A)/42, dated the 14th February, 1942.

*Trading permission to specified enemy firms.*

No. 93 (1)-E. T. (A)/42. dated the 14th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

With reference to sub-rules (1) and (3) of rule 104 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to permit all persons to have commercial and financial dealings with the enemy firms specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.

## *Trading with the Enemy and the Control of Enemy Property.*

2. The Central Government is further pleased to direct that the trading activities of the persons and firms named at Nos. (1) to (3) in the Schedule shall be confined to India and those of the person named at No. (4) shall be confined to countries within British Empire.

### SCHEDULE.

(1) Mrs. Beatrice Raff, Pil Court, 111, Queen's Road, Bombay.

(2) Dr. Bela Sole, M.D., Dental Surgeon, Eros Cinema Building, Bombay.

(3) Mrs. R. D. Kohn and Mr. Tibor Markus, Dhunraj Mahal, Apollo Bunder, Fort, Bombay. (Styled as "Csango" Shoe Saloon).

(4) Mr. Max Winter, c/o. Dr. Pauke, 209, Churchgate Reclamation, 1st Floor, Bombay. (Importer and Exporter of precious stones and real pearls.)

### Serial No. 152.

**No. 1185-OR/9/42, dated the 16th February, 1942.**

*Further variations in the list of names and addresses of enemy firms.*

No. 1185-O.R./9/42, dated the 16th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of rule 97 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the Schedule annexed to its notification No. 1185-OR/1/42, dated the 20th January 1942, shall, with effect on and from the 21st February 1942, be further varied—

(a) by inserting the names and addresses specified in Part I of the Schedule hereto annexed\*;

(b) by deleting the name and address specified in Part II of the said Schedule\* ; and

(c) by making the amendments specified in Part III of the Schedule hereto annexed\*.

### Serial No. 153.

**Press Communiqué, dated the 20th February, 1942.**

*Restriction on imports from neutral countries*

Press Communiqué, dated the 20th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

Goods consigned to India on or after the 1st April 1942 from Liberia, Liechtenstein, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Iraq and Iran will not be allowed to be imported into India unless accompanied by British Consular Certificates of Origin and Interest to the effect that not more than five per cent. of the cost of such goods is attributable to enemy materials or to work done in enemy territory.

*Trading with the Enemy and  
the Control of Enemy Property.*

Serial No. 154.

No. 106 (31)-E.T. (A)/41-1, dated the 21st February, 1942.

*Regulation of imports from specified neutral countries.*

No. 106 (31)-E.T. (A)/41-1, dated the 21st February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

(See Serial No. 53 in this Series.)

Serial No. 155.

No. 106 (31)-E.T. (A)/41-2, dated the 21st February, 1942.

*Regulation of imports from Persian Gulf ports.*

No. 106 (31)-E.T. (A)/41-2, dated the 21st February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

(See Serial No. 54 in this Series.)

Serial No. 156.

No. 106 (7)-E.T. (A)/41-1, dated the 21st February, 1942.

*H. M. the King's Proclamations regarding articles to be treated as contraband of War.*

No. 106 (7)-E.T. (A)/41-1, dated the 21st February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

The following Proclamations by His Majesty are published for general information:—

**I.**

**BY THE KING.**

**A Proclamation.**

Specifying the Articles to be Treated as Contraband of War.

GEORGE, R. I.

WHEREAS a state of War exists between Us, on the one hand, and Germany on the other:

AND WHEREAS it is necessary to specify the Articles which it is Our intention to treat as Contraband of War:

Now, THEREFORE, We do hereby Declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that during the continuance of the War, or until we do give further public notice, the Articles enumerated in Schedule I hereto will be treated as Absolute Contraband, and the Articles enumerated in Schedule II hereto will be treated as Conditional Contraband:—

**SCHEDULE I.**

- (a) All kinds of arms, ammunition, explosives, chemicals or appliances suitable for use in chemical warfare, and machines for their manufacture or repair; component parts thereof; articles necessary or convenient for their use; materials or ingredients used in their manufacture; articles necessary or convenient for the production or use of such materials or ingredients.

*Trading with the Enemy and  
the Control of Enemy Property.*

- (b) Fuel of all kinds; all contrivances for, or means of, transportation on land, in the water or air, and machines used in their manufacture or repair; component parts thereof; instruments, articles or animals necessary or convenient for their use; materials or ingredients used in their manufacture; articles necessary or convenient for the production or use of such materials or ingredients.
- (c) All means of communication, tools, implements, instruments, equipment, maps, pictures, papers, and other articles, machines, or documents necessary or convenient for carrying on hostile operations; articles necessary or convenient for their manufacture or use.
- (d) Coin, bullion, currency, evidences of debt; also metal, materials, dies, plates, machinery, or other articles necessary or convenient for their manufacture.

SCHEDULE II.

- (e) All kinds of food, foodstuffs, feed, forage, and clothing and articles and materials used in their production.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine, and in the Third year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

II.

BY THE KING.

**A Proclamation.**

Specifying the Articles to be treated as Contraband of War in the War with Italy.

GEORGE, R. I.

WHEREAS, by reason of a declaration of War by Italy against Us, a state of War exists between Us and Italy:

AND WHEREAS it is necessary to specify the articles which it is Our intention to treat as Contraband of War:

Now, THEREFORE, We do hereby Declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that during the continuance of the War, or until We do give further public notice, the Proclamation issued on September 3rd, 1939, wherein were specified the articles which it is Our intention to treat as Contraband of War during the continuance of the War with Germany, shall be deemed to specify the articles which it is Our intention to treat as Contraband of War during the continuance of the War with Italy:

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Eleventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty, and in the Fourth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

*Trading with the Enemy and  
the Control of Enemy Property.*

III.

BY THE KING.

**A Proclamation.**

Specifying the Articles to be treated as Contraband of War in the War with Japan.

GEORGE, R. I.

WHEREAS a state of War exists between Us and Japan.

AND WHEREAS it is necessary to specify the articles which it is Our intention to treat as Contraband of War:

NOW, THEREFORE, We do hereby Declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that during the continuance of the War, or until We do give further public notice, the Proclamation issued on September 3rd, 1939, wherein were specified the articles which it is Our intention to treat as Contraband of War during the continuance of the War with Germany, shall be deemed to specify the articles which it is Our intention to treat as Contraband of War during the continuance of the War with Japan.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-one and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

IV

BY THE KING.

**A Proclamation.**

Specifying the Articles to be treated as Contraband of War in the War with Finland.

GEORGE, R. I.

WHEREAS a state of War exists between Us and Finland:

AND WHEREAS it is necessary to specify the articles which it is Our intention to treat as Contraband of War:

NOW, THEREFORE, We do hereby Declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that during the continuance of the War, or until We do give further public notice, the Proclamation issued on September 3rd, 1939, wherein were specified the articles which it is Our intention to treat as Contraband of War during the continuance of the War with Germany, shall be deemed to specify the articles which it is Our intention to treat as Contraband of War during the continuance of the War with Finland.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-one and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

*Trading with the Enemy and  
the Control of Enemy Property.*

## V

BY THE KING.

**A Proclamation.**

Specifying the Articles to be treated as Contraband of War in the War  
with Hungary.

GEORGE, R. I.

WHEREAS a state of War exists between Us and Hungary:

AND WHEREAS it is necessary to specify the articles which it is Our  
intention to treat as Contraband of War:

NOW, THEREFORE, We do hereby Declare, by and with the advice of  
Our Privy Council, that during the continuance of the War, or until We  
do give further public notice, the Proclamation issued on September 3rd,  
1939, wherein were specified the articles which it is Our intention to treat  
as Contraband of War during the continuance of the War with Germany,  
shall be deemed to specify the articles which it is Our intention to treat  
as Contraband of War during the continuance of the War with Hungary.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Ninth day of  
December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine  
hundred and forty-one and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

## VI

BY THE KING.

**A Proclamation.**

Specifying the Articles to be treated as Contraband of War in the War  
with Roumania.

GEORGE, R. I.

WHEREAS a state of War exists between Us and Roumania:

AND WHEREAS it is necessary to specify the articles which it is Our  
intention to treat as Contraband of War:

NOW, THEREFORE, We do hereby, Declare, by and with the advice of  
Our Privy Council, that during the continuance of the War, or until We  
do give further public notice, the Proclamation issued on September 3rd  
1939, wherein were specified the articles which it is Our intention to treat  
as Contraband of War during the continuance of the War with Germany,  
shall be deemed to specify the articles which it is Our intention to treat as  
Contraband of War during the continuance of the War with Roumania.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Ninth day of  
December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine  
hundred and forty-one and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

*Trading with the Enemy and  
the Control of Enemy Property.*

Serial No. 157.

No. 106 (7)-E.T. (A)/41-(2), dated the 21st February, 1942.

*Orders-in-Council relating to Navicert system.*

No. 106 (7)-E.T. (A)/41-(2), dated the 21st February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

The following Orders of His Majesty in Council are published for general information:—

I.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 31st day of JULY, 1940.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by Orders in Council, dated the 27th day of November, 1939, and the 11th day of June, 1940, His Majesty was pleased to direct certain measures to be taken against the commerce of the enemy:

AND WHEREAS the illegal acts on the part of the German Government referred to in the said Orders have continued in an aggravated form and have, in equal violation of the laws of war, the rights of neutrals and the obligations of humanity, been accompanied by air attacks on merchant and other non-combatant shipping, resulting in grave loss of civilian life:

AND WHEREAS neutral countries have been subjected to unprovoked attack and to invasion and occupation by Germany, in gross violation of their neutrality and for the sole purpose of prosecuting the War against His Majesty and His Majesty's Allies:

AND WHEREAS Italy, by entering the war as Germany's ally, has associated herself with Germany's actions, sharing in any advantages derived therefrom and employing her commerce in the common cause of the enemies of His Majesty.

AND WHEREAS these proceedings on the part of enemy give to His Majesty an unquestionable right to adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient for restricting further the enemy's commerce and for maintaining the efficiency of those previously taken:

AND WHEREAS, for the convenience of traders and for the avoidance of the risks and delays inseparable from the diversion of ships into port in the exercise of belligerent rights against commerce at sea, a system has been instituted whereby passes can be obtained for approved cargoes and for ships which carry none but approved cargoes.

Now, THEREFORE, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. For the purposes of this Order:—

(i) the term "enemy territory" includes territory under enemy occupation or control, and the term "enemy port" includes a port in the occupation of the enemy or situated in territory under enemy occupation or control;

## *Trading with the Enemy and the Control of Enemy Property.*

- (ii) the term "goods of enemy origin" includes goods having their origin in territory under enemy occupation or control, and the term "goods of enemy . . . ownership" includes goods belonging to a person in such territory;
- (iii) the term "Cargo Navicert" means a pass issuable by the appropriate British or Allied authority in the neutral country of shipment in respect of goods consigned to any port or place from which they might reach the enemy, to the effect that, so far as is known at the date of issue, there is no objection to the consignment;
- (iv) the term "Certificate of Origin and Interest" means a pass issuable by the appropriate British or Allied authority in neutral territory (and, where necessary, endorsed at the port of shipment), certifying that a declaration of the non-enemy origin and ownership of the goods concerned has been made, supported by satisfactory documentary evidence;
- (v) the term "Ship Navicert" means a pass issuable to a vessel in respect of a given voyage by the appropriate British or Allied authority at all principal British, Allied or neutral ports, if that authority is satisfied that the vessel is duly qualified to receive it.

2. Any vessel on her way to or from a port through which goods might reach or come from enemy territory or the enemy armed forces, not being provided with a Ship Navicert valid for the voyage on which she is engaged shall, until the contrary is established, be deemed to be carrying contraband or goods of enemy origin or ownership, and shall be liable to seizure as Prize: provided that a vessel, other than a vessel which sailed from or has called at an enemy port, shall not be liable to seizure under the provisions of this Article unless she sailed from or could have called at a port at which she would, if duly qualified, have obtained a Ship Navicert.

3.—(1) Goods consigned to any port or place from which they might reach enemy territory or the enemy armed forces, and not covered by a valid Cargo Navicert or, in the case of goods shipped from a British or Allied port, by a valid Export or Transshipment Licence, where such Licence is required, shall, until the contrary is established, be deemed to have an enemy destination.

(2) Goods shipped from any port from which goods of enemy origin or ownership might have been shipped, and not covered by a valid Certificate of Origin and Interest, shall, until the contrary is established, be deemed to be of enemy origin or ownership.

4. Goods of enemy origin or ownership shall be liable to condemnation.

5. Any vessel seized under Article 2 hereof and carrying contraband or goods of enemy origin or ownership shall be liable to condemnation in respect of such carriage.

6.—(1) A Ship or Cargo Navicert, Export or Transshipment Licence ceases to be valid if any condition or direction to which it is subject is not observed.

*Trading with the Enemy and  
the Control of Enemy Property.*

(2) A Ship Navicert ceases to be valid if, after obtaining it, the vessel calls at an enemy port or (unless otherwise indicated in the Navicert) at any port other than a declared port of destination.

7. The provisions of this Order shall not apply, to any vessel which left her last port of departure before the 1st day of August, 1940, on her way to or from a port through which goods might reach or come from enemy territory or the enemy armed forces, or to any goods carried in such a vessel.

8. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to confer any immunity from detention, seizure or condemnation on any vessel or goods by reason of being provided with or covered by any form of pass or permit.

9. Nothing in this Order shall affect the liability of any vessel or goods to detention, seizure or condemnation independently of this Order.

10. The law and practice in Prize shall, so far as applicable, be followed in all cases arising under this Order.

11. Proceedings under this Order may be taken in any Prize Court having jurisdiction to which the Prize Court Rules, 1939, apply.

II.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 12th day of December, 1941.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, by reason of her unprovoked aggression, His Majesty has been compelled to proclaim the existence of a state of war with Japan:

AND WHEREAS Japan has carried out attacks against British, United States and other territory without previous warning either in the form of declaration of war or of an ultimatum with a conditional declaration of war, in flagrant violation of inter-national law and particularly of Article of the Third Hague Convention relative to the opening of hostilities, to which both Japan and the United Kingdom are parties.

AND WHEREAS, after the outbreak of the present war, Japan signed a Treaty of Co-operation and Mutual Assistance with Germany and Italy, dated the 27th day of September, 1940, and has from time to time by her actions and declarations manifested the clear intention of affording Germany and Italy support and assistance in the prosecution of their hostilities against His Majesty:

AND WHEREAS, on the 11th day of December, 1941, the said Treaty was supplemented by a Treaty of Military Alliance between the three powers, and Japan is accordingly now allied with Germany and Italy in the present war:

AND WHEREAS these facts give to His Majesty an unquestionable right of retaliation by applying to the commerce of Japan measures similar to those taken against that of Germany and Italy:

*Trading with the Enemy and  
the Control of Enemy Property.*

AND WHEREAS by Orders in Council dated the 27th day of November, 1939, the 11th day of June, 1940, and the 17th and 31st days of July, 1940, His Majesty was pleased to direct certain measures to be taken against German and Italian commerce as an act of retaliation against the illegal acts referred to in the said Orders:

Now, THEREFORE, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

Subject to the substitution of the 7th day of December, 1941, for the 4th day of December, 1939, in articles 1 and 2 of the Order in Council dated the 27th day of November, 1939, the said Order and the Orders in Council dated the 17th and 31st days of July, 1940, shall apply for restricting the commerce of Japan in the same manner as they apply for restricting that of Germany and Italy.

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**Serial No. 158.**

**No. 79 (9)-E.T. (A)/42, dated the 21st February, 1942.**

*Property of the Nippon Club, Calcutta, vested.*

No. 79 (9)-E. T. (A)/42, dated the 21st February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (I) of rule 114 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to order that all property in British India, moveable and immoveable, belonging to, or held by, or managed on behalf of, the Nippon Club, Calcutta, being enemy property, shall vest in the Custodian of Enemy Property for British India.

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**Serial No. 159.**

**Press Communiqué, dated the 21st February, 1942.**

*Order in Council regarding reprisals against Japan and Contraband Proclamations.*

Press Communiqué, dated the 21st February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

Under an Order in Council issued by His Majesty on the 12th December 1941 and republished in the Gazette of India today, goods of Japanese origin and ownership loaded in any vessel after the 7th December 1941 are liable to be seized and subjected to Prize Court Proceedings.

2. His Majesty has also issued Proclamations to the effect that the articles which are treated as contraband of war during the continuance of war with Germany shall be treated as contraband of war also during the war with Italy, Japan, Hungary, Roumania and Finland. These Proclamations as well as the Contraband Proclamation in respect of Germany are reproduced in the Gazette of India today.

*Trading with the Enemy and  
the Control of Enemy Property.*

Serial No. 160.

No. 1185-OR/11/42, dated the 27th. February, 1942.

*Further variations in the Schedule Annexed to Notification No. 1185-OR/1/42, dated the 20th January 1942, giving names and addresses of enemy firms.*

No. 1185-OR/11/42, dated the 27th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of rule 97 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the Schedule annexed to its notification No. 1185-OR/1/42, dated the 20th January 1942, shall, with effect on and from the 4th March 1942, be varied—

- (a) by inserting the names and addresses specified in Part I of the Schedule annexed\*; and
- (b) by deleting the name and address specified in Part II of the said Schedule."

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\* Not reproduced.



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## PART IV

CONTROL OF NEWSPRINT, IRON AND STEEL, PETROL,  
MACHINERY, TOOLS, TEA, RUBBER, ETC.

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*Control of Newsprint, Iron and Steel,  
Petrol, Machinery, Tools, Tea,  
Rubber, etc.*

Serial No. 161.

Press Note, dated the 1st December, 1941.

*Iron and Steel for industrial works.*

Press Note, dated the 1st December, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

To facilitate an equitable distribution of the Iron and Steel available for maintenance of industrial works and plant and for certain other purposes, such as the manufacture of containers for paints, vanaspāti, cashew nuts, etc., various Associations are being asked to furnish estimates of the requirements for 1942 of the industries with which they are respectively concerned. In order to secure a complete a picture as possible without delay, it is suggested that manufacturers, who are not members of the Association representing generally the industry in which they are engaged, should make their requirements known to the Association. Chambers of Commerce have been requested to assist in this matter.

Serial No. 162.

Press Note, dated the 11th December, 1941.

*Iron and Steel (Control of Distribution) Order: Applications for licences.*

Press Note, dated the 11th December, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department:—

A clause added to the Iron and Steel (Control of Distribution) Order by a Gazette of India notification, issued on 13th December 1941, makes it necessary for all persons who have placed orders for the supply of iron and steel of the controlled categories before the 1st of August 1941 and who have not yet obtained licenses authorising them to acquire the iron or steel to be delivered against those orders, to apply for such licenses before the 21st December 1941 after which date no further applications will be taken into consideration. The purpose of this clause is to enable producers and other suppliers of iron and steel who may have old orders on their books awaiting fulfilment, but against which supply cannot be effected because the person placing the order has not yet obtained a license, to cancel those orders from their books as soon as all applications received by the appropriate quota holding departments for licensing such orders have been disposed of.

Serial No. 163.

No. 716, dated the 11th December, 1941.

*Iron and Steel (Control of Distribution) Order: New clause regarding applications for authorization added.*

No. 716, dated the 11th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that



*Control of Newsprint, Iron and Steel, Petrol, Machinery, Tools, Tea, Rubber, etc.*

It has also been suggested that the sizes of newspapers should be restricted according to the following scale:—

Price.	Maximum number of pages allowed in an issue.		
	Class A.	Class B.	Class C.
$\frac{1}{4}$ anna . . . . .	2	2	4
$\frac{1}{2}$ anna . . . . .	4	6	8
$\frac{3}{4}$ anna . . . . .	6	8	12
1 (or $1\frac{1}{4}$ ) anna . . . . .	8	12	16
$1\frac{1}{2}$ (or $1\frac{1}{2}$ ) annas . . . . .	12	16	18
2 annas . . . . .	16	24	32

(Higher prices in proportion).

The flexibility desired by some newspaper interests might be given by adopting some such formula as the following, which contains provisions against certain abuses the possibility of which has been considered:

“Provided that in the cases of newspapers of which all issues, or all issues except one in any week, are sold at a uniform price, the number of pages in single issues may be different from those prescribed in the above scale, but only so that the total number of pages of all issues in any one week (beginning on Monday) shall not exceed the product of the number of issues in that week multiplied by the number of pages for a single issue prescribed in the above scale.”

The opinion of newspaper interests in the country is being awaited before orders are issued by the Government of India in the matter.

Serial No. 166.

Press Communiqué, dated the 18th December, 1941.

*Newsprint dealers warned against charging exorbitant prices.*

Press Communiqué, dated the 18th December, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In view of the complaints, which are being received from time to time, it is necessary to issue a warning that if the prices charged by a dealer

*Control of Newsprint, Iron and Steel,  
Petrol, Machinery, Tools, Tea,  
Rubber, etc.*

in newsprint are found to be unreasonable, Government may have to remove his name from the approved list with the result that he will not be able to import any newsprint at all.

Government of India understand that exorbitant prices are being charged for newsprint and that even proprietors of newspapers are required to pay nine to ten annas per pound for newsprint sold from ready stock against quota allotment certificates held by them.

When the system of allotting quotas to newspapers was introduced, Government decided that a newspaper should be allowed to import direct, on the basis of the quota allotment certificates granted to it, only such quantities of newsprint as it had imported direct in the year 1940 and that for the remainder it could nominate a dealer on the approved list.

The object of adopting this policy was that traders who had ordinarily been supplying newsprint to newspapers should not be put out of business and Government had hoped that this arrangement would secure that reasonable prices, representing only a fair margin of profit, would be charged.

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**Serial No. 167.**

**No. 104-Ind. (4) 41, dated the 27th December, 1941.**

*Further amendments to the Newsprint Control Order, 1941.*

No. 104-Ind. (4)/41, dated the 27th December, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Newsprint Control Order, 1941, namely:—

- I. In paragraph 7 of the said Order, clause (a) and the brackets and letter (b) shall be omitted.
- II. In the Forms appended to the said Order, Form V and in Form VI, the brackets and letter "(b)" shall be omitted.

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**Serial No. 168.**

**No. 243 (8)-Tr. (I. E. R.)/41, dated the 27th December, 1941.**

*Permissible net exports of dry rubber for the first quarter of 1942.*

No. 243 (8)-Tr. (I. E. R.)/41, dated the 27th December, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce:—

In pursuance of Section 13 of the Indian Rubber Control Act, 1934 (XXVIII of 1934), the Central Government is pleased to declare that the permissible maximum net exports of dry rubber from British India for the first quarter of 1942 shall be 5,325 tons.

*Control of Newsprint, Iron and Steel,  
Petrol, Machinery, Tools, Tea,  
Rubber, etc.*

Serial No. 169.

No. 250 (2)-Tr. (I.E.R.)/41, dated the 30th December, 1941.

*Rate of fee for Rubber export licence.*

No. 250 (2)-Tr. (I. E. R.) 41, dated the 30th December, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the Indian Rubber Control Act, 1931 (XXVIII of 1931), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 250(7)-Tr. (I. E. R.) 40, dated the 28th December 1940,\* the Central Government is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st January 1942, the rate of licence fee for every export licence issued by the Indian Rubber Licensing Committee shall be six annas per hundred pounds of rubber or part thereof covered by such licence.

Serial No. 170.

Press Communiqué, dated the 1st January, 1942.

*Petrol rationing: rations for private cars halved.*

Press Communiqué, dated the 1st January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

Government of India have decided to reduce the consumption of petrol by civil population to 60 per cent. of the 1940 total.

With this object in view Government of India have directed that from today the value of the unit under the Motor Spirit Rationing Order will be decreased from one gallon to half a gallon, thereby halving the basic ration for the private car.

This decision has been forced upon Government by conditions in the Far East and by the war coming nearer to India. Supplies from Burma, one of India's main supply centres, are now liable to interruption. Supplies from farther afield would create additional problems not only of transport by sea but also of distribution by rail, the number of railway tank wagons being limited. Finally, the defence of India's eastern outposts must entail increased demands, both for aviation and motor spirit, by the fighting services of the Empire, and these demands must unquestionably be satisfied from the nearest source available.

*Control of Newsprint, Iron and Steel,  
Petrol. Machinery, Tools, Tea,  
Rubber, etc.*

Serial No. 171.

No. 104-Ind. (33)/41, dated the 5th January, 1942.

*Further amendment to the Newsprint Control Order, 1941.*

No. 104-Ind. (33)/41, dated the 5th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Newsprint Control Order, 1941, namely:—

To Clause (b) of paragraph 2 of the said Order, the following shall be added, namely:—

“and which weighs not less than 40 grammes per square metre.”

Serial No. 172.

Press Note, dated the 5th January, 1942.

*Kerosene for motor vehicles.*

Press Note, dated the 5th January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

A tendency has arisen since the introduction of the Motor Spirit Rationing Order to use kerosene, either with the aid of some special device or mixed with petrol, as fuel for motor vehicles which are ordinarily run on motor spirit.

Such practices may offend not only the Motor Spirit Rationing Order but also the Excise regulations unless full motor spirit duty is paid on the kerosene thus consumed, thereby rendering the person or persons concerned liable to severe penalties.

Serial No 173.

No. 104-Ind. (33)/41-A, dated the 5th January, 1942.

*Newsprint Control: Cancellation of Open General Permit No. 1.*

No. 104-Ind. (33)/41-A, dated the 5th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

The Central Government is hereby pleased to cancel Open General Permit No. 1, published for general information with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce No. 104-Ind. (4)/41, dated the 15th August 1941.\*

*Control of Newsprint, Iron and Steel,  
Petrol, Machinery, Tools, Tea,  
Rubber, etc.*

Serial No. 174.

No. 104-Ind. (34)/41, dated the 5th January, 1942.

*Newsprint Control Order: Open General Permit No. 2.*

No. 104-Ind. (34)/42, dated the 5th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

The following Open General Permit issued by the Central Government under paragraph 3 of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 104-Ind. (4)/41, dated the 31st May 1941\* is published for general information:—

NEWSPRINT CONTROL ORDER, 1941.

*Open General Permit No. 2.*

In pursuance of paragraph 3 of the Newsprint Control Order, 1941, the Central Government gives general permission to any proprietor of a newspaper press or of a newspaper who employs a rotary printing press—

- (a) for the purpose of printing newspapers, or
- (b) in accordance with a permit in Form II appended to the Newsprint Control Order, 1941, for the purpose of printing on newsprint otherwise than in the production of newspapers,

to sell to any person or to use for any purpose, newsprint in the form of reel ends and clippings being waste newsprint produced in the employment of a rotary printing press for the abovementioned purposes:

Provided that the amount of newsprint sold and used in accordance with this Permit by any person during any calendar month shall not exceed three per cent. of the amount of newsprint used by that person for the abovementioned purposes during the preceding calendar month.

Serial No. 175.

No. 10, dated the 6th January, 1942.

*Iron and Steel Control: Further amendment to the Iron and Steel  
(Control of distribution) Order.*

No. 10, dated the 6th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules the Central Government is pleased to direct that

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\*Serial No. 116, Seventh Series.

*Control of Newsprint, Iron and Steel,  
Petrol, Machinery, Tools, Tea,  
Rubber, etc.*

the following further amendments shall be made in the Iron and Steel Control of Distribution) Order, 1941, namely:—

In sub-clause (a) of clause 7 of the said Order, after the words "acquisition or disposal" the words "by or to or on behalf of such persons or classes of persons as may be specified by the Central Government," shall be added.

Serial No. 176.

No. 9, dated the 7th January, 1942.

*Cotton Card Clothing and all Card Clothing Sundries Control Order,  
1942.*

No. 9, dated the 7th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to make the following Order:—

1. (1) This Order may be called the Cotton Card Clothing and all Card Clothing Sundries Control Order, 1942.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. This Order shall apply to the following articles of Cotton Card Clothing and Sundries:—

*For Flat Cards:—*

1. Cylinder Fillet.
2. Doffer Fillet.
3. Sets of Tops.
4. Stripping Fillet.
5. Burnishing Fillet.
6. Hand Stripping Cards
7. Waltons Brushes.
8. Spiral Strips.
9. Philipsons Sheets.
10. Philipsons Top Clearer Strips.
11. Ashworths Top Clearer Strips.
12. Ashworth Dirt Roller Fillet.
13. Rhodes Stripping Fillet.
14. Lackerin Wire.
15. Blued Steel Wire for Roving
16. Card Tacks.
17. Raising Fillet.

*Control of Newsprint, Iron and Steel,  
Petrol, Machinery, Tools, Tea,  
Rubber, etc.*

*For Waste and Wadding Cards—*

18. Cylinder Fillet.
19. Doffer Fillet.
20. Roller Fillet.
21. Clearer Fillet.
22. Fancy Fillet.
23. Under Clearer Fillet.
24. Fancy Stripper Fillet.
25. Humbug Fillet.
26. Feed Roller Fillet.
27. Lickerin Fillet.
28. All other Card Clothing and Sundries.

3. No person shall sell or otherwise dispose of, or purchase or otherwise acquire, any article to which this Order applies, except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence, in the form appended to this Order, granted by the Assistant Director General, Cotton Textiles, Bombay, or such other officer as may be nominated in this behalf by the Central Government or in pursuance of a direction given under paragraph 5 of this Order.

4. Persons desiring to purchase or otherwise acquire any of the articles to which this Order applies, must apply in triplicate in the form appended to this Order, to the Assistant Director General, Cotton Textiles, or such other officer as may be nominated in this behalf by the Central Government.

5. Any person, if directed by the Assistant Director General, Cotton Textiles, Bombay, or by an officer nominated in this behalf by the Central Government, to sell or otherwise dispose of any article to which this Order relates, to a particular person, shall comply with such direction.

6. Any person, if required so to do by the Assistant Director General, Cotton Textiles, Bombay, or such other officer as may be nominated in this behalf by the Central Government, shall submit a return, in such form as the Assistant Director General, Cotton Textiles or that officer may prescribe giving details of his stocks.\*

**Serial No. 177.**

**No. 14, dated the 8th January, 1942.**

*Further amendments to the Non-Ferrous Metals Control Order 1941.*

No. 14, dated the 8th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that

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\*Forms not reproduced.

*Control of Newsprint, Iron and Steel,  
Petrol, Machinery, Tools, Tea,  
Rubber, etc.*

the following further amendments shall be made in the Non-Ferrous Metals Control Order, 1941, namely:—

1. In the said Order,—

(a) in paragraph 2,—

(i) after clause (a) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(aa) “controlled non-ferrous metal” includes nickel, tin lead, zinc or spelter, and electrolytic copper;’

(ii) after clause (b) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(bb) “tin” includes all forms of tin and its alloys such as tin ingot, block tin, tinfoil, soft solder, bearing metal (white metal), printing alloys, and their scrap, but not including tinplate in any form;’

(iii) after clause (c) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(cc) “lead” includes all forms of lead and its alloys such as pig lead, lead ingot, antimonial lead, lead foil, soft solder bearing metal (white metal), printing alloys, battery lead, and their scrap;’

(iv) in clause (e), for the words “Electrolytic Copper or Zinc or Spelter” and the words “Electrolytic Copper, Zinc or Spelter”, the words “any other controlled non-ferrous metals” shall, in each case, be substituted:

(b) in clause (f) of paragraph 2 and in paragraphs 4, 6, 7 and 8, for the words “Nickel, Zinc or Spelter or Electrolytic Copper” or the words “Nickel, Zinc or Spelter, and Electrolytic Copper”, as the case may be, the words “any controlled non-ferrous metal” shall be substituted.

2. In the Forms annexed to the said Order,—

(a) in Form A, for the words “Nickel, Zinc or Spelter or Electrolytic Copper” the words “a controlled non-ferrous metal” shall be substituted, and below the words “Electrolytic Copper” where they occur for the second time, the words “Tin

Lead” shall be inserted:

(b) in Form B, for the words “Nickel, Zinc or Spelter or Electrolytic Copper”—

(i) where they occur for the first, third and fourth times, the words “a controlled non-ferrous metal”, and

(ii) where they occur for the second time, the words “nickel, tin, lead, zinc or spelter, or electrolytic copper”—

shall be substituted, and for the words “are used” the words “is used” shall be substituted:

(c) in Form C, after the word “Nickel/” the words “Tin/Lead/” shall be inserted:

*Control of Newsprint, Iron and Steel, Petrol, Machinery, Tools, Tea, Rubber, etc.*

(d) in Form D. for the words "Nickel, Zinc or Spelter or Electrolytic Copper" and the words "Nickel/Zinc or Spelter/Electrolytic Copper", the words "a controlled non-ferrous metal" and the words "Nickel/Tin/Lead/Zinc or Spelter/Electrolytic Copper" shall, respectively, be substituted.

(e) In Form E, for the words "Nickel, Zinc or Spelter or Electrolytic Copper", wherever they occur, the words "controlled non-ferrous metals" shall be substituted, and below the word and line "*Nickel*" the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"Tin

Lead".

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Serial No. 178.

Press Note, dated the 9th January, 1942.

*Tin and lead brought within the scope of the Non-Ferrous Metals Control Order, 1941.*

Press Note, dated the 9th January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department:—

Amendments to the Non-Ferrous Metals Control Order, 1941, which have just been published in the Government of India Gazette apply the provisions of the Order to tin and lead. Stockholders and dealers in these metals require licences, and persons engaged in any undertaking involving the use of tin and lead for the purpose of any manufacturing process require certificates. Sales by stockholders or dealers can only be made under permit. Licences, certificates and permits are obtainable free of fee from the Controller of Non-Ferrous Metals, who is the Director-General, Munitions Production. The control thus established over tin and lead has immediate effect and it is important that those persons likely to be interested should familiarize themselves with the contents of the Non-Ferrous Metals Control Order, and obtain any further information they require from the Director-General, Munitions Production.

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Serial No. 179.

No. 350 (55)-I.T.C./42, dated the 10th January, 1942.

*Iron and Steel Control: Notification in supersession of Notification No. 350 (55)-I. T. C./41, dated the 9th September 1941.*

No. 350 (55)-I. T. C./42, dated the 10th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In pursuance of the provisions of clause 7 of the Iron and Steel (Control of Distribution) Order, 1941, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce No. 350 (55)-I. T. C./

*Control of Newsprint, Iron and Steel,  
Petrol, Machinery, Tools, Tea,  
Rubber, etc.*

41, dated the 9th September 1941,\* the Central Government is pleased to declare that the provisions of clauses 4 and 5 shall not apply to the acquisition by or on behalf of any one consumer from one or more stock-holders or from any other person not being a producer, nor to the disposal by any one stock-holder or other person not being a producer, to any one consumer of iron or steel of any category specified in column 1 of the Statement hereto appended, in quantities not exceeding in any one month the amount mentioned against that category in column 2 of the Statement..

2. Nothing herein contained shall apply to the acquisition of any iron or steel by or on behalf of Government or any railway administration.

STATEMENT.

Column 1.	Column 2.
(1) Light structurals (including light sections of joists, channels, angles, tees and light rails of 30 lbs. and under)	112 lbs.
(2) Black sheets (plain and corrugated)	56 lbs.
(3) Galvanised sheets (plain and corrugated).	56 lbs.
(4) Bars (including flats, squares, rounds, hexagons and rods)	224 lbs.
(5) Bolts, nuts, washers, and screws (other than wood screws)	14 lbs.
(6) Rivets	7 lbs.
(7) Black or galvanised wire plain	14 lbs.
(8) Wire nails	14 lbs.
(9) Usable defectives (including second-hand and damaged material)	10 tons.

Serial No. 180.

No. 217 (1)-Tr. (I.E.R.)/41, dated the 10th January, 1942.

*Amendments to the Indian Tea Control Act By-laws, 1938.*

No. 217 (1)-Tr. (I. E. R.)/41, dated the 10th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

The following amendment to the Indian Tea Control Act By-laws, 1938, which has been made by the Indian Tea Licensing Committee in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Indian Tea Control Act, 1938 (VIII of 1938), and with the previous sanction of the

*Control of Newsprint, Iron and Steel,  
Petrol, Machinery, Tools, Tea,  
Rubber, etc.*

Central Government as required under sub-section (2) of the said section is hereby published for general information:—

After clause (2) of by-law 10 of the said By-laws, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(3) The Chairman of the Committee may, whenever he thinks fit, by a written order authorise the Assistant to the Joint Controller to sign on the Joint Controller’s behalf any communications conveying the orders of the Committee.”

Serial No. 181.

**Press Note, dated the 13th January, 1942.**

*Iron and Steel: Government concession to private consumers.*

Press Note, dated the 13th January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

Owing to tightness in the supply of iron and steel in India, the Government of India have reduced the quantities of the iron and steel items to free unlicensed sale. The reduced quantities have been published in the *Gazette of India*.

In future, unlicensed sales may be made only by stock-holders, not by producers. The concession is intended only for private consumers, and Government Departments and Railways cannot acquire iron or steel under this notification, the intention is that the concession should be utilised for petty purchases for domestic use only.

Government Departments and Railways and other public bodies will therefore, have to obtain supplies in the normal way by application for licences to the appropriate authorities.

Serial No. 182.

**Press Note, dated the 14th January, 1942.**

*Import of rubber manufactures from U. K. regulated.*

Press Note, dated the 14th January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department:—

(See Serial No. 25 in this series.)

Serial No. 183.

**No. 21, dated the 14th January, 1942.**

*Iron and Steel Control: Further Amendment to the Iron and Steel (Control of Distribution) Order, 1941.*

No. 21, dated the 14th January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule 2 of rule 81 of Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct

*Control of Newsprint, Iron and Steel,  
Petrol, Machinery, Tools, Tea,  
Rubber, etc.*

the following further amendment shall be made in the Iron and Steel (Control of Distribution) Order, 1941, namely:—

In sub-clause (b) of clause 2 of the said Order, for the words "Local Authority" the words "person or body" shall be substituted.

**Serial No. 184.**

**No. P.R.-68 (3)/41, dated the 15th January, 1942.**

*Petrol rationing. Amendments to Notification No. P. R. 68/41, dated the 4th October, 1941.*

No. P. R.-68 (3)/41, dated the 15th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In pursuance of clause 35 of the Motor Spirit Rationing Order, 1941, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. P. R. 68/41, dated the 4th October 1941,\* namely:—

In the Schedule (as amended) annexed to the said notification the following additions shall be made, namely:—

(a) 'Ajaigarh', 'Dewas, S. B.' and 'Pauna' under the head 'Central India States Agency'.

(b) 'Kumarsain' under the head 'Punjab Hill States'.

(c) 'Korea' under the head 'Eastern States Agency'.

**Serial No. 185.**

**Press Note, dated the 16th January, 1942.**

*Import of non-ferrous metals regulated.*

Press Note, dated the 16th January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

It has been decided that imports of all unmanufactured non-ferrous metals, with the exception of copper, shall in future be controlled by the Steel Import Controller in Calcutta. It is, therefore, necessary that importers of these metals should apply for a licence to that officer before placing any orders abroad.

*Control of Newsprint, Iron and Steel,  
Petrol, Machinery, Tools, Tea,  
Rubber, etc.*

Serial No. 186.

No. 177-Ind. (1)/42, dated the 17th January, 1942.

*Appointment of Officer on Special Duty (Coal Distribution).*

No 177-Ind. (1)/42, dated the 17th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

Mr. B. C. A. Cook, I.C.S., is appointed Officer on Special Duty (Coal Distribution) in the Department of Commerce with effect from the forenoon of the 4th January 1942.

Serial No. 187.

No. 334 (16)-Tr. (I.E.R.)/41, dated the 17th January, 1942.

*Further Amendments to the Coffee Market Expansion Rules. 1940*

No. 334 (16)-Tr. (I. E. R.)/41, dated the 17th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 48 of the Coffee Market Expansion Ordinance, 1940 (No. XIII of 1940), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Coffee Market Expansion Rules, 1940, namely:—

1. In the said Rules:

(1) In rule 10, for the words “during the period of the Ordinance”, the words “a year” shall be substituted;

(2) for rule 17, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

“17. The Board shall, for each of the period 21st December 1940 to 31st August 1941 and 1st September 1941 to 30th June 1942 and within one month of the commencement of each period, prepare a budget for that period and submit it for the sanction of the Central Government.”;

(3) in rule 20—

(i) in sub-rule (1), for the words “the period of ordinance”, the words “each period for which budget is prepared under rule 17” shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-rule (2), after the word “expenditure”, the words “for each period” shall be inserted:

(iii) in sub-rule (6) clauses (e) and (f) shall be omitted;

(4) in rule 21—

(i) in clause (d), the word “and” shall be omitted;

*Control of Newsprint, Iron and Steel,  
Petrol. Machinery, Tools, Tea,  
Rubber, etc.*

(ii) after clause (e), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

“(f) expenditure on account of the administration of the surplus pool,

(g) expenditure on account of the marketing of coffee deposited in the surplus pool”.

(5) for rule 22. the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

“22. Every person subject to the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 14 of the Ordinance shall, in respect of each estate owned by him, send by registered post to the Board—

(i) within one month of the date he became so subject, a statement showing the amount of coffee produced in each of the three preceding years,

(ii) a return in Form A-(1)—

(a) on the 1st of October for estates situated in the Madura and the Tinnevely districts of the Province of Madras, or

(b) on the 1st of November for estates situated elsewhere,

(iii) a return in Form A-(2), before the seventh day of every month until the entire crop has been picked, the first return being submitted—

(a) in October for estates situated in the Madras and the Tinnevely districts of the Province of Madras, and

(b) in January for estates situated elsewhere.

Provided that any such person shall send by registered post to the Board any of the returns or statements prescribed under this rule, within fourteen days of the receipt by registered post of a requisition from the Board to that effect.”

(6) sub-rule (2) to rule 26 shall be omitted;

(7) in rule 28—

(i) for the words “within ten days of the date of the commencement of the Ordinance”, the words “at such times or at such intervals as may be required by the Board” shall be substituted;

(ii) in clause (a), the word “and” shall be omitted;

(iii) after clause (b), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

“(c) during the period from the 21st day of December 1940 to the 20th day of December 1941;

(d) during the period from the 21st day of December 1941 to the 30th day of June 1942.”

*Control of Newsprint, Iron and Steel,  
Petrol, Machinery, Tools, Tea,  
Rubber, etc.*

II. For Forms A, B and C of the forms set forth in the Schedule annexed to the said Rules, the following forms shall be substituted, namely:—

*(Forms Not reproduced.)*

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Serial No 188.

Press Note, dated the 20th January, 1942.

*Distribution of Iron and Steel from producers to stock-holders.*

Press Note, dated the 20th January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

When the Iron and Steel (Control of Distribution) Order came into force on the 1st August 1941, it was explained in a press note that the distribution of iron and steel from producers to stock-holders would be controlled by written orders of the Iron and Steel Controller. The impression that producers are in a position to distribute steel for stock to whomsoever they wish is incorrect. Such steel as is available for stock is distributed under the orders of the Iron and Steel Controller through the same channels as existed before the war, thus causing the least disturbance to previous distribution arrangements.

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Serial No. 189

No. 57, dated the 27th January, 1942.

*Further Amendment to the Machine Tool Control Order, 1941.*

No. 57, dated the 27th January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Machine Tool Control Order, 1941, namely:—

To clause 3 of the said Order, the following sub-clause shall be added namely:—

“(4) No licence for import, production or sale of any machine tool shall be granted except under the condition that the machine intended to be sold, imported or produced in India shall be marked conspicuously and indelibly in English with the name of the firm manufacturing or selling the machine tool and with the serial or stock reference number of the machine tool produced or sold by that firm.”

*Control of Newsprint, Iron and Steel,  
Petrol, Machinery, Tools, Tea,  
Rubber, etc.*

Serial No. 190.

Press Note, dated the 28th January, 1942.

*Import of Newsprint: Advisory Committee appointed.*

Press Note, dated the 28th January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

The Standing Committee of the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference having made representations to the Government of India that a committee of newspaper-men should be appointed to advise the Chief Controller of Imports, Government have decided to appoint a small advisory committee to advise the Chief Controller of Imports on questions of a general character relating to the import of newsprint for the requirements of newspapers. Meetings of the Committee will be convened whenever found necessary, not less often than once a quarter.

The following have been appointed as members of the committee:

Mr. B. J. Kirchner, Chief Press Adviser; Mr. J. K. Cowley, Managing Editor, 'The Statesman', New Delhi; and Mr. Devadas Gandhi, Managing Director, 'The Hindustan Times', New Delhi.

Serial No 191.

No. 104-Ind. (28)/41, dated the 29th January, 1942.

*Newspaper Control Order, 1942.*

No. 104-Ind. (28)/41, dated the 29th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules the Central Government is pleased to make the following Order, namely:—

1. (1) This Order may be called the Newspaper Control Order, 1942.

(2) It shall come into force on the 2nd day of February 1942.

2. (1) For the purposes of this Order—

(a) "newspaper" means a publication—

(i) consisting wholly or in greater part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto or to other current topics whether or not it also contains advertisements, and

(ii) published at intervals of not more than thirty-one days, and

(iii) printed, wholly or in part, on newsprint, as defined in the Newsprint Control Order, 1941;

*Control of Newsprint, Iron and Steel,  
Petrol, Machinery, Tools, Tea,  
Rubber, etc.*

(b) newspapers shall be classified into the three classes specified in the second column of the Schedule annexed to this Order, according to the page-area;

*Explanation.*—In computing page-area margins clear of print shall be included;

(c) "week" means a period of seven consecutive days beginning on a Monday;

(d) "daily newspaper" means a newspaper not less than 6 issues of which are normally published in a week.

(2) If any dispute arises as to whether a publication is or is not a newspaper for the purposes of this Order, the decision thereon of the Central Government or of an officer appointed by the Central Government in this behalf shall be final.

3. No newspaper having a retail sale price specified in the first column of the Schedule annexed to this Order shall be published, sold or offered for sale by any person, unless it contains a number of pages not exceeding the number specified in the corresponding entry, applicable to its class, in the second column of the said Schedule:

Provided that in the case of a daily newspaper, all issues, or all issues but one, of which in any week have the same retail sale price, the number of pages prescribed in this paragraph may be exceeded in one or more issues during that week, so long as the maximum total number of pages admissible for the actual number of issues during that week is not exceeded.

4. (1) In addition to the normal issues a special issue of two pages only may be published for sale in areas in which no newspaper published after the hour of 3 P.M. is in circulation.

(2) Special issues published in pursuance of sub-paragraph (1) shall not be taken into account for the purposes of paragraph 3.

5. In the case of a daily newspaper referred to in the proviso to paragraph 3, where by reason of the occurrence of New Year's Day or of some day of religious observance, the publication of a normal issue is withheld on that day or on the day next following, the total number of pages admissible during the period comprising the week in which the publication of the normal issue is withheld and the week next following, may be increased by half the number of pages which the unpublished issue might, in accordance with the provisions of the Schedule annexed to this Order, have contained.

6. Where under the operation of any provision of this Order, the number of pages admissible for publication is an odd number, the publication only of the number of pages next below such odd number shall be admissible.

*Control of Newsprint, Iron and Steel,  
Petrol, Machinery, Tools, Tea,  
Rubber, etc.*

THE SCHEDULE.

[See paragraphs 2 (1) (b), 3 and 5.]

Retail sale price in annas.	2 Maximum number of pages.		
	Class A (page-area not less than 336 square inches).	Class B (page-area less than 336 square inches but not less than 200 square inches).	Class C (page-area less than 200 square inches).
Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ . . . . .	2	2	4
Less than $\frac{3}{4}$ but not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ . . . . .	4	6	8
Less than 1 but not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ . . . . .	6	8	12
Less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ but not less than 1 . . . . .	8	12	16
Less than 2 but not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ . . . . .	12	18	24
Less than $\frac{*n+1}{4}$ but not less than $\frac{*n}{4}$ . . . . .	2n	3n	4n

\*n being a whole number greater than 7.

*Control of Newsprint, Iron and Steel,  
Petrol, Machinery, Tools, Tea,  
Rubber, etc.*

Serial No. 191-A.

Press Note, dated the 29th January, 1942.

*Newspaper Control Order. Newspaper size regulated by price.*

Press Note, dated the 29th January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

To conserve the consumption of newsprint and to assist newspapers, the Government of India, in consultation and general agreement with the All-India Editors' Conference, the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society and the Indian Languages Association, have promulgated the Newspaper Control Order which regulates the size of a newspaper according to a fixed price scale.

For this purpose newspapers have been divided into three classes, which are based on the sizes of the more important newspapers and also on the sizes into which newsprint as imported in reams can economically be cut.

Variations in the size of daily issues of a newspaper are permissible provided the weekly total number of pages does not exceed the number fixed by the Order. Provision is made for the carry-over of unutilised pages when a normal issue is withheld by reason of the occurrence of New Year's Day or of some day of religious observance.

If any dispute arises as to whether a publication is or is not newspaper for the purposes of this Order, the decision of the Central Government or of an officer appointed by the Central Government in this behalf will be final.

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Serial No. 192.

Press Note, dated the 31st January, 1942.

*Newspaper Control Order: Maximum sizes fixed.*

Press Note, dated the 31st January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

The Newspaper Control Order, 1942, fixes the maximum sizes for newspapers in relation to the price at which they are published. So long, therefore, as the maximum number of pages laid down for a newspaper is not exceeded, it may contain any smaller number of pages. Thus, a Class A newspaper priced at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  (or  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ) annas may not contain more than 12 pages, but may contain, if so desired, 10, 8, 6, 4 or 2 pages.

*Control of Newsprint, Iron and Steel,  
Petrol, Machinery, Tools, Tea,  
Rubber, etc.*

Alternatively the Order may be considered as fixing a minimum price for a newspaper of given size. Thus a Class A newspaper containing 12 pages may be sold at 1½ annas. It may not be sold for less, but there is no bar to its sale at a greater price, e.g., 1¾ or 2 annas or more.

Serial No. 193.

No. 75, dated the 31st January, 1942.

*The Tar and Bitumen Control Order, 1942.*

No. 75, dated the 31st January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to make the following Order:—

1. *Short title.*—This Order may be called the Tar and Bitumen Control Order, 1942.

2. *Definitions.*—In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "tar" means a bituminous product, viscous or liquid, produced by the high temperature distillation of coal and so refined as to be suitable for road work;

(2) "bitumen" means a mixture of hydrocarbons of natural or pyrogenous origin, almost wholly soluble in carbon disulphide which is characteristically solid or semi-solid, black and sticky and which softens on the application of heat, and includes such mixtures and emulsions of bitumen with other materials as are suitable for road making purposes;

(3) "Licensing Authority" means the Director General of Supply, New Delhi, or any officer appointed by him to perform the duties of the Licensing Authority.

3. *Registration of producers and dealers in Tar and/or Bitumen.*—All producers of and dealers in tar and/or bitumen who wish to be registered as such shall, on or before 15th February 1942, make an application for registration in form A\* annexed to this Order to the Licensing Authority, New Delhi, and the Licensing Authority, if he sees fit, shall grant a registration certificate in the form provided on Form A.\*

*Control of Newsprint, Iron and Steel,  
Petrol, Machinery, Tools, Tea,  
Rubber, etc.*

4. *Disposals.*—On and after the 15th February 1942—

- (a) no person other than a producer or dealer registered in pursuance of paragraph 3 of this Order, shall sell or otherwise dispose of tar or bitumen, and
- (b) subject to the provisions of paragraph 5 of this Order no producer or dealer registered as aforesaid shall sell or otherwise dispose of tar or bitumen except on the authority of a licence issued by the Licensing Authority.

5. *Applications for licences.*—Applications for licences to purchase or otherwise acquire tar or bitumen for the purposes specified in column 1 of the Schedule shall be made in form B,\* by the authority or person named in column 3 of the said Schedule and shall be addressed to the Director General of Supply, Petroleum Directorate, New Delhi:

Provided, that—

- (a) the application if not made by the Engineer-in-Chief, General Headquarters, Additional Chief Engineer, Central Public Works Department, or a Chief Engineer of a Provincial Public Works Department dealing with roads and buildings, shall, unless it falls under head (d) of column 1 of the Schedule, be submitted through the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, of the province in which the applicant wishes to use the tar and/or bitumen; and
- (b) in the case of tar or bitumen required for a purpose falling under head (d) in column 1 of the Schedule no licence shall be necessary to purchase or otherwise acquire a total quantity not exceeding two tons of tar and/or bitumen.

6. *Issue of Licences.*—The Licensing Authority shall pass such orders on each application as he thinks fit and shall either inform the applicant that this application has been rejected or issue a licence in form B for the whole or part of the quantity of tar and/or bitumen applied for.

7. *Returns.*—All producers of or dealers in tar or bitumen registered in pursuance of this Order shall submit to the Central Government, Supply Department, Directorate General of Supply, Petroleum Directorate, New Delhi, a fortnightly return in form C\* appended showing—

- (a) Stocks in hand.
- (b) Shipments known to be on water with probable date of delivery.
- (c) Estimated production for ensuing two months.

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\*Forms not reproduced here.

*Control of Newsprint, Iron and Steel,  
Petrol, Machinery, Tools, Tea,  
Rubber, etc.*

THE SCHEDULE

1 Purpose for which Tar and/or Bitu- men is required.	2 Administrative Department con- cerned in scruti- nising applica- tions.	3 Authority or person who should apply for licence.	4 Authority to whom the application for licence should be sent.
(a) The construc- tion, improve- ment and maintenance of roads of Mili- tary impor- tance.	(1) Engineer-in- Chief, General Headquarters.  (2) Communica- tions Depart- ment, Govern- ment of India.	(1) Engineer-in-Chief, General Headquarters.  (2) Chief Engineer, Public Works Depart- ment of Province, dealing with the works concerned.	Director General of Supply, Petroleum Directorate, New Delhi. Ditto.
(b) The construc- tion, improve- ment and maintenance of aerodrome runways.	(1) Chief- Engineer, Commands.  (2) Central Public Works Department.  (3) Provincial Public Works Department.	(1) Engineer-in-Chief, General Headquarters.  (2) Additional Chief Engineer, Central Public Works Depart- ment.  (3) Chief Engineers, Public Works Depart- ment of Provinces, dealing with the works concerned.	Ditto.  Ditto.  Ditto.
(c) The construc- tion and main- tenance of other public works by the Public Works Department and local or other public Bodies.	(1) Provincial Public Works Department (Civil Works).          (2) Engineer-in- Chief, General Headquarters (Military Works).	(1) (a) Chief Engineers, Public Works Depart- ment of Provinces, dealing with the works concerned in respect of works carried out by the Public Works Department.  (b) The persons wishing to use the tar and/or bitumen in respect of other works.          (2) Engineer-in-Chief General Headquarters.	Ditto.          Director General of Supply, Petroleum Directorate, New Delhi, through the Chief Engineer, Public Works De- partment, dealing with roads and build- ings, in the Province in which the tar and/ or bitumen is to be used Director General of Supply, Petroleum Directorate, New Delhi.
(d) Other general or trade pur- poses.	..	The person wishing to acquire tar and/or bitumen in excess of two tons.	Ditto

*Control of Newsprint, Iron and Steel,  
Petrol, Machinery, Tools, Tea, Rubber,  
etc.*

Serial No. 194.

No. 156-Ind. (271)/41, dated the 7th February, 1942.

*Officers authorised to receive the returns in pursuance of the Administered Areas Aluminium Control Order, 1941.*

No. 156-Ind. (271)/41, dated the 7th February, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In pursuance of clauses (a) and (b) of paragraph 6 of the Administered Areas Aluminium Control Order, 1941, the Central Government is pleased to authorise the officers specified in the first column of the Schedule hereto annexed to receive the returns prescribed in the said clauses in respect of the areas specified in the corresponding entries in the second column thereof.

*Schedule.*

1	2
The export Trade Controller, New Custom House, Bombay.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Cantonment of Baroda.</li> <li>2. The administered areas in the Western India States Agency specified in the Western India States Administered Areas (Application of Laws) Order, 1937.</li> <li>3. The Kolhapur Residency Area and the Wadi Jaghir.</li> <li>4. The railway lands in the Western India States Agency specified in the notifications of the Political Department, Nos 189-I. B. and 190-I. B., dated the 8th September, 1937.</li> <li>5. The Thana Circles in the Gujarat States Agency and the Dangs.</li> </ol>
The Foreign Trade Controller, Custom House, Calcutta.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Gwalior Residency Area.</li> <li>2. The British Reserve in Manipur.</li> <li>3. The Khasi States, including the Shillong Administered Areas.</li> </ol>
The Assistant Foreign Trade Controller, Custom House, Madras.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The administered areas in the Hyderabad State specified in the Hyderabad Administered Areas (Application of Laws) Order, 1937.</li> <li>2. The Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.</li> </ol>

*Control of Newsprint, Iron and Steel,  
Petrol, Machinery, Tools, Tea,  
Rubber, etc.*

1	2
The Assistant Foreign Trade Controller, Custom House, Karachi.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Administered Areas in the Central India Agency specified in the Central India Administered Areas (Application of Laws) Order, 1937.</li> <li>2. The District of Abu.</li> <li>3. The Rajputana and Central India railway lands specified in the Rajputana and Central India Railway Lands (Application of Laws) Order, 1937.</li> <li>4. The Punjab States railway lands specified in the Punjab States Railway Lands (Application of Laws) Order, 1939.</li> </ol>

**Serial No. 195.**

**No. 202 (5)-Tr. (I.E.R.)/41**, dated the 7th February, 1942.

*Indian Export Allotment of tea for the financial year 1942-43.*

No. 202 (5)-Tr. (I. E. R.)/41, dated the 7th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In pursuance of section 13 of the Indian Tea Control Act, 1938 (VIII of 1938), the Central Government, after consulting the Indian Tea Licensing Committee, is pleased to declare that the Indian Export allotment of tea for the financial year 1942-43 shall be 479,053,645 pounds avoirdupois, being one hundred and twenty-five per cent. of India's standard export figure.

**Serial No. 196.**

**No. A.P. 19 (1)**, dated the 10th February, 1942.

*Lease/Lend: Import of Railway, Dock and Harbour Equipment from U. S. A.*

No. A. P. 19 (1), dated the 10th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department:—

1. It has been decided that classes of railway, dock and harbour equipment which can only be obtained from the United States of America and are required by Government Departments or authorities from which orders are at present accepted by the purchasing organisations of the Supply Department without first obtaining a deposit will be applied for from that country under the Lease and Lend procedure established under the American Lease and Lend Act. In the case of those Railways, etc., not covered for any reason by the non-deposit procedure, a deposit will be required when any indent from them is accepted for presentation to America. Arrangements for this will be made separately through the Dy. Chief Accounts Officer (American Purchases), New Delhi. The effect of this Act is to make it possible for His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to

*Control of Newsprint, Iron and Steel,  
Petrol, Machinery, Tools, Tea,  
Rubber, etc.*

obtain from the American Administration without dollar payments supplies essential for the prosecution of the war, and, where necessary, to pass such supplies on to the Dominions or India. It is a condition of receiving commodities under Lease-Lend that their use and distribution must be under strict control.

Recourse will be had to America only for types and amounts of equipment not procurable within the Empire or sterling area. To assist in determining the possibility of supply from these sources a reference may be necessary to the Director General, Munitions Production, Calcutta, for engineering and allied items or to the Director General, Supply, New Delhi, for other items,

2. Any outstanding orders covered by—

(i) exception (vii) in Commerce Department Notification No. 56-I. T. C./41 of 23rd August, 1941,

(ii) irrevocable letters of credit opened before 23rd August 1941, will be unaffected; such consignments will be dealt with under the procedure hitherto applicable to them.

3. The new procedure is summarised as follows.—

(i) Every application must be made on the prescribed form A. P. 14\* and by the prescribed date (see Appendix II).

(ii) Indent forms and appendices will be obtainable from the following authorities:—

(1) Railway Board, New Delhi/Simla;

(2) Controller of Supplies, South India Circle, United Life Building, Esplanade, Madras;

(3) Controller of Supplies, Bombay, Shahibagh House, Witter Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay;

(4) Controller of Supplies, Punjab, Sunlight of India Insurance Co. Building, G. P. O. Square, The Mall, Lahore;

(5) Controller of Supplies, United Provinces, 15/19, Civil Lines, Cawnpore;

(6) Controller of Supplies, Sind, Variawa Building, McLeod Road, Karachi, and

(7) Controller of Supplies, Bengal, 2 Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

(iii) No application will be entertained unless the estimated value exceeds Rs. 5,000; provided that the Railway Board or Communications Department may relax this rule if it is satisfied that good reason exists for doing so.

(iv) The indenter is bound by the conditions regarding the use and/or disposal of materials received under Lease/Lend from the United States of America which may be imposed from time to time by the Government of India.

*Control of Newsprint, Iron and Steel,  
Petrol, Machinery, Tools, Tea,  
Rubber, etc.*

- (v) *Specification of the Material.*—The indentor will have to accept the nearest American Specification corresponding to the British Standard Specification of the material.
- (vi) The first Indents will be directed to the bodies shown in Appendix I.
- (vii) A separate indent should be prepared for each class of material as set forth in Appendix II.\*
- (viii) All information required must be furnished in full at the outset, otherwise the indent will be rejected and indent receiving authorities will not be responsible for any delay so caused in the supply of material.
- (ix) No request for cancellation of an indent will be considered after the date of its despatch to America. Acceptance of cancellation before that date will be at the discretion of the American Purchase Officer. The indentor will be bound to take delivery of all the items he has included which arrive in India.
- (x) Indents will be bulked by the receiving authorities shown in the last column of Appendix I and sent on to the Railway Board.
- (xi) The Railway Board will effect such further bulking as is possible and submit a comprehensive final indent to the American Purchase Section of the Supply Department.
- (xii) The American Purchase Section will place the all-India indent on the Indian Purchasing Mission in the United States of America.
- (xiii) *Subsequent correspondence.*—No enquiries or correspondence in respect of any indent may be addressed to the authorities in the United States of America direct. These must invariably be addressed to the Director, Mechanical Engineering, Railway Board, New Delhi/Simla.

*Procedure.*

4. All indents must be directed in the first place towards the indent-receiving authority indicated in the last column of Appendix I, and in accordance with the time schedule in Appendix II. In the case of applications from railways a copy should at the same time be sent to the Railway Board, New Delhi/Simla.

5. If the Railway Board consider the import not justified or have other criticisms to make, these views will be communicated to the indent-receiving authority so as to reach it within 10 days of the receipt of the copy of the indent.

In such cases the indent will not be proceeded with and no action will be taken on the indent until the Railway Board's objections have been met.

If the Railway Board is satisfied with reference to the instructions received from time to time, that the import of the material from America is justified, it will place the indent in a file reserved for approved indents.

*Control of Newsprint, Iron and Steel,  
Petrol, Machinery, Tools, Tea,  
Rubber, etc.*

6. The indent-receiving authority will itself scrutinise the indent and subject to such check or other discussion or correspondence as may be necessary, will, where no comments have been received from the Railway Board within 10 days from the receipt of the indent, send an acceptance note to the indenter stating that the material (or part of it) will be included in the next periodical bulk indent.

7. The indent-receiving authority will group all indents according to classes, specifications, etc. and prepare a consolidated indent for each of the various classes set out in Appendix II. He will submit this to reach the Railway Board not later than the last date fixed for that class according to the time schedule set out in Appendix II. The Railway Board will scrutinise the indent and verify that it relates to all indents of which it has approved and to none of which it has disapproved.

8. Similarly the Communications Department will, in respect of approved dock and harbour indents, group all those received and send the consolidated indent to the Railway Board.

9. In addition to the periodical indents mentioned above, the American Purchase Officer may at his discretion for good reasons place supplementary urgent indents on America. Such exceptions will be made, however, only in the case of demands by Government or specifically for Government purposes. And in all such cases, the indenter will have to satisfy the Communications Department or the Railway Board and also the American Purchase Section, that the deferring of such supplementary indents to the next periodical stage would adversely affect efficiency and the level of the war effort. Such extraordinary indents should be submitted in accordance with the procedure set out above for the main indents.

10. *Placing of the order in America.*—The Railway Board will then prepare in form A. P. (G) 1\* the indent to be placed in America through the American Purchase Section of the Supply Department. Nine copies of this indent will be sent to the American Purchase Section with a covering note giving the heads of account to which the cost stores indented for will be debited. Of these, three copies will be sent to America, two by air mail and one by sea mail, four utilised by the Section and two sent to the Chief Accounts Officer (American Purchases).

11. An estimate of cost will be prepared by the indent-receiving authority or, in the case of Ports, by the Major Port or Provincial Government concerned, and sent to each indenter in respect of the material ordered for him. This estimate will include the following elements:—

- |   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| (i) American Price  | } Common to all indentors. |
| (ii) Freight  |                            |
| (iii) Pre-shipment charges, if any                            |                            |
| (iv) Insurance—Marine and War risks—Leviabie from all except— |                            |
| (a) Defence Department, and                                   |                            |
| (b) Non-Commercial Departments of the Central Government.     |                            |

*Control of Newsprint, Iron and Steel,  
Petrol, Machinery, Tools, Tea,  
Rubber, etc.*

- (v) Customs—Leviable from all Government or Private importers except the Defence Department.
- (vi) Landing and Clearance charges—Leviable from all *except* from those who do their own clearance.
- (vii) Departmental charges at 1 per cent. on the total of items (i), (ii) and (iii) above—Leviable from all except—

(a) Defence Department, and

(b) Non-Commercial Departments of the Central Government.

The authority will collect the information necessary for determining these elements through its usual channels. A copy of this estimate will be sent to the Railway Board and the Deputy Chief Accounts Officer, American Purchases New Delhi, for information and necessary action. Firms and local agents of firms who handle the type of material or plant in question will normally be in a position to supply information on most of these items but reference can also, if necessary, be made to the Chief Controller of Purchase, Supply Department, Calcutta or New Delhi, as the case may be. Basic information will soon be built up in the early stages which will make the preparation of these estimates a relatively simple matter.

The Provincial Governments will be responsible for all minor Port elements and will similarly take all necessary steps.

In the case of indents from major Ports, estimates of cost will be drawn up by the Port submitting the indent and furnished to the Communications Department, in duplicate, along with the indent. The latter will pass on a copy of these estimates of cost to the Deputy Chief Accounts Officer, American Purchases, New Delhi, after such check as can be exercised.

12. *Shipping documents and adjustment of accounts.*—All shipping documents will be prepared in duplicate in the name of the Railway Board. The original will be despatched to the relevant indent-receiving authority in the last column of Appendix I who will act as the *Clearing Agents* for the indents they handle. In the case of stores shipped against indents from Major Ports, the original of the shipping documents should be sent to the port concerned which will arrange for clearing its own consignments. Immediately on receipt of the stores they should send one copy of the shipping documents with a certificate of having received them to the Deputy Chief Accounts Officer, American Purchases, New Delhi.

The Railway Board will on receipt of the shipping documents prepare Disposal Orders for each consignment by each indenter in form LL 6 appended.\* These Disposal Orders will be passed on to the Deputy Chief Accounts Officer, American Purchases, New Delhi, who, after checking the various columns, will pass them on to the Clearing Agents.

The Clearing Agent will, having cleared the consignment as Agent of Government and after carrying out such unpacking, sorting and repacking as may be necessary, despatch the goods, freight to pay, in accordance

*Control of Newsprint, Iron and Steel,  
Petrol, Machinery, Tools, Tea,  
Rubber, etc.*

with the instructions on the Disposal Orders and return two copies of the Disposal Orders to the Deputy Chief Accounts Officer, American Purchases, New Delhi. They should also obtain an acknowledgment for the stores from each indenter and in due course pass it on to the Deputy Chief Accounts Officer, American Purchases, New Delhi. The Deputy Chief Accounts Officer will then raise debits against the indenting Departments.

## APPENDIX I.

Articles.	Indentor.	Indents to be directed to—
A. RAILWAY EQUIPMENT.	(1) A. B. Railway . . . . .	E. I. Railway-
	E. B. Railway . . . . .	
	B. N. Railway . . . . .	
	B. & N. W. Railway . . . . .	
	R. & K. Railway . . . . .	
	Dibru Sadiya Railway . . . . .	
	Darjeeling Himalayan Railway . . . . .	
	Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board . . . . .	
	All Light Railways managed by—	
	(i) <i>Messrs. Martin &amp; Co.</i> —	
	Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway . . . . .	
	Baraset-Basirhat Light Railway . . . . .	
	Bukhtiarpur-Bihar Light Railway . . . . .	
	Futwa-Islampur Light Railway . . . . .	
	Howrah-Amta Light Railway . . . . .	E. I. Railway-
	Howrah-She khala Light Railway . . . . .	
	Shadara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light Railway . . . . .	G. I. P. Railway-
	(ii) <i>Messrs. McLeod &amp; Co.</i> —	
	Ahmadpur Katwa Railway . . . . .	
	Bankura-Damodar River Railway . . . . .	
	Burdwan-Katwa Railway . . . . .	
	Kalighat-Falta Railway . . . . .	
	(iii) Tezpur-Balipara Railway (M/s. Kilburn & Co., Tezpure) . . . . .	
	(iv) Jorhat Railway (McNeill & Co.) . . . . .	
	(v) Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway (M/s. Dalmia Jain & Co.) . . . . .	
	(vi) Bengal Prov. Railways . . . . .	
	(2) B., B. & C. I. Railway . . . . .	
	Gaekwar Baroda State Railway . . . . .	
	Jaipur State Railway . . . . .	
	Barsi Light Railway . . . . .	
	Mewar State Railway . . . . .	
	Dholpur State Railway . . . . .	
	Gwalior Light Railway . . . . .	
	Matheran Railway . . . . .	
	Bhavnagar State Railway . . . . .	
	Gondal Railway . . . . .	
	Jamnagar & Dwarka Railway . . . . .	
	Junagad State Railway . . . . .	
	Morvi Railway . . . . .	
	Cutch State Railway . . . . .	

*Control of Newsprint, Iron and Steel,  
Petrol, Machinery, Tools, Tea,  
Rubber, etc.*

APPENDIX I—contd.

Articles.	Indentor.	Indents to be directed to—
(3) S. I. Railway	.	} M. & S. M. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway	.	
Mysore State Railway	.	
(4) Jodhpur State Railway	.	} N. W. Railway.
Bikaner State Railway	.	
Jagadhri Light Railway	.	
B. DOCK & HARBOUR EQUIPMENT (Including port requirements of Railway material).	I. All demands from major ports, viz.—	} Communications De- partment, Govern- ment of India.
	Calcutta	
	Bombay	
	Madras	
	Karachi	
	Chittagong	
	Vizagapatam	
	Cochin	
	II. All demands from minor ports	The Government of the Province or State in which situated.

APPENDIX II.

	1st Period.		2nd Period.		3rd Period.	
f Material.	Last date of receipt of indents by indent- receiving authority.	Last date of des- patch of bulk in- dents.	Last date of receipt of indents by indent- receiving authority.	Last date of des- patch of bulk in- dents.	Last date of receipt of indents by indent- receiving authority.	Last date of des- patch of bulk in- dents.
(a) Presswood, Masonite and similar material for internal and ex- ternal use on coaching stock and in build- ings	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.10	1.11
(b) Dredging and diving gear and connected plant	8.2	8.3	8.6	8.7	8.10	8.11

*Control of Newsprint, Iron and Steel,  
Petrol, Machinery, Tools, Tea,  
Rubber, etc.*

## APPENDIX II—contd.

Class of Material.	1st Period.		2nd Period.		3rd Period.	
	Last date of receipt of indents by indent-receiving authority.	Last date of despatch of bulk in-dents.	Last date of receipt of indents by indent-receiving authority.	Last date of despatch of bulk in-dents.	Last date of receipt of indents by indent-receiving authority.	Last date of despatch of bulk in-dents.
(c) Electrical plant including generating plant, motors, welding plant, switchgear, transformers, meters, etc. . . . .	15.2	15.3	15.6	15.7	15.10	15.11
(d) Mining gear such as pithead and haulage gear, screening plant, coal cutters, mine and coal tubes, etc. .	22.2	22.3	22.6	22.7	22.10	22.11
(e) Pumping plant, including sluice valves, water meters, etc. .	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.11	1.12
(f) Light ship and searchlight equipment .	8.3	8.4	8.7	8.8	8.11	8.12
(g) Lifting plant, such as overhead travelling goliath and mobile cranes, lifts, hoists, winches, etc., including boilers therefor .	15.3	15.4	15.7	15.8	15.11	15.12
(h) Train lighting equipment, including batteries, fans, etc. .	22.3	22.4	22.7	22.8	22.11	22.12
(i) Locomotive searchlight equipment . . . .	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.12	1.1
(j) Engines (I.C) for launches . . . .	8.4	8.5	8.8	8.9	8.12	8.1
(k) Buoys, anchors, cables, etc., where not covered by the I. & S. Control . . . .	15.4	15.5	15.8	15.9	15.12	15.1
(l) Refrigerating plant, air compressors and classes of air tools, air-conditioning equipment, etc. .	22.4	22.5	22.8	22.9	22.12	22.1

*Control of Newsprint, Iron and Steel,  
Petrol, Machinery, Tools, Tea,  
Rubber, etc.*

APPENDIX II—concl'd.

Class of Material.	1st Period.		2nd Period.		3rd Period.	
	Last date of receipt of indents by indent-receiving authority.	Last date of despatch of bulk indents.	Last date of receipt of indents by indent-receiving authority.	Last date of despatch of bulk indents.	Last date of receipt of indents by indent-receiving authority.	Last date of despatch of bulk indents.
(m) Electric cables and conductors, all classes, electric insulators, etc.	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.10	1.1	1.2
(n) Special shipping stores	8.5	8.6	8.9	8.10	8.1	8.2
(o) Hardware and small tools, pressure lamps, etc.	15.5	15.6	15.9	15.10	15.1	15.2
(p) Other non-specified stores	22.5	22.6	22.9	22.10	22.1	22.2

Serial No. 197.

Press Note, dated the 11th February, 1942.

*Conserving stocks of lubricating oils: Scheme to regulate sales.*

Press Note, dated the 11th February, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In view of recent developments in the international situation and the apprehended shortage in the supply of lubricating oils in India, the Government of India consider it highly important that immediate steps should be taken to conserve the stocks of such oils. They have, therefore, decided to bring into operation a scheme to achieve this object and have asked the oil companies in India to regulate their sales of lubricants in accordance with the scheme. Consumers are also requested to practise the utmost economy in their consumption of lubricants.

The scheme will at present be operated by the oil companies themselves, under the general supervision of the Government of India, with the help of a Central Lubricants Advisory Committee to be set up at Calcutta, with Sub-committees at Bombay, Madras and Karachi. Appeals against the decisions of the Sub-committees will lie with the Central Committee and those against the decisions of the Central Committee with the Government of India in the Department of Commerce.

*Control of Newsprint, Iron and Steel,  
Petrol, Machinery, Tools, Tea,  
Rubber, etc.*

Serial No. 198.

No. 273 (1)-Tr. (I.E.R.)/42 (1) dated the 20th February, 1942.

*Rubber Stocks Control Order, 1942.*

No. 273 (1)-Tr. (I. E. R.)/42 (1), dated the 20th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to make the following Order, namely:—

**RUBBER STOCKS CONTROL ORDER, 1942.**

1. *Short title.*—This Order may be called the Rubber Stocks Control Order, 1942.

2. *Definitions.*—In this Order—

- (a) “dealer” means any person who deals in rubber (not being goods manufactured from rubber) or holds stocks thereof;
- (b) “estate” means an area administered as one unit which contains land planted with rubber plants;
- (c) “factory” means any premises for the manufacture of articles containing rubber;
- (d) “form” means a form appended to this Order;
- (e) “owner” includes any agent of an owner;
- (f) “rubber” means—
  - (i) crude rubber, that is to say, rubber prepared from the leaves, bark or latex of any rubber plant;
  - (ii) the latex of any rubber plant, whether fluid or coagulated, in any stage of the treatment to which it is subjected during the process of conversion into rubber; and
  - (iii) latex in any state of concentration.

3. *Submission of returns of stocks.*—Every owner of an estate or factory and every dealer shall submit to the Central Government in the Supply Department or to an authority appointed by the Central Government in this behalf—

- (a) within fourteen days from the date of the issue of this Order, a true return in duplicate in Form I\* in respect of the stocks of all grades of rubber in hand on the said date;
- (b) on or before the 15th day of every month commencing with the 15th March 1942, a true return in duplicate in Form II\* of the amounts of all grades of rubber acquired and utilised or disposed of by him during the preceding month and in his possession on the last day of the preceding month.

*Control of Newsprint, Iron and Steel,  
Petrol, Machinery. Tools, Tea,  
Rubber, etc.*

4. Maintenance of accounts of stocks and provisions for inspection.—

Every owner of an estate or factory and every dealer shall—

- (a) maintain proper books accounts and other records relating to stocks of all grades of rubber, including such information as the Central Government may direct to be compiled;
- (b) produce to an officer authorised by the Central Government in writing in this behalf such books, accounts or other records relating to his business as may be demanded by the said officer;
- (c) permit any officer authorised by the Central Government in writing in this behalf to enter upon and inspect any premises used for or in connection with his business.

Serial No. 199.

No. 273 (1)-Tr. (I.E.R.)/42 (ii), dated the 20th February, 1942.

Authority for the submission of returns under the Rubber Stocks Control Order.

No. 273 (1)-Tr. (I. E. R.)/42 (ii), dated the 20th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In pursuance of paragraph 3 of the Rubber Stocks Control Order, 1942, the Central Government is pleased to appoint the Controller, Indian Rubber Licensing Committee, as the authority to which returns under the said paragraph shall be submitted by dealers and owners of estates.

Serial No. 200.

Press Communiqué, dated the 20th February, 1942.

*Rubber Control introduced: Warning against speculative buying.*

Press Communiqué, dated the 20th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that due to shortage of supply a good deal of speculative buying of raw rubber has recently been taking place in the country which is neither conducive to healthy business conditions nor in the best interest of the country. Persons carrying on such transactions will do so at their own risk as Government reserve to themselves the right of requisitioning stocks at a maximum price not higher than that ruling before these speculative purchases.

The recommendations of the recent Rubber Control Conference held at New Delhi are under the active consideration of Government. These recommendations include measures for (i) restriction of exports of raw rubber and imports of manufactured rubber; (ii) price control of rubber; (iii) creation of a distributing organisation for raw rubber so as to eliminate competitive purchase and to canalise the requirements of raw rubber from different

*Control of Newsprint, Iron and Steel,  
Petrol, Machinery, Tools, Tea,  
Rubber, etc.*

sources of supply; and (iv) control of production and distribution of manufactured articles so as to give preference to defence services requirements and thereafter to provide for essential Government and other civil requirements. These recommendations may be put into effect at an early date.

'As a first measure, however, the Government of India are issuing a Rubber Control (Stocks) Order under which it will be necessary for (a) estates and dealers and (b) factories to submit returns of stocks of rubber, respectively, to the Controller, Indian Rubber Licensing Committee, Kottayam, and to the Central Government in the Supply Department. Persons not disclosing their stocks in time will render themselves liable to penalties under the Defence of India Rules.

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Serial No. 201.

**Press Note, dated the 24th February, 1942.**

*Control over the distribution and sale of yarn:*

Press Note, dated the 24th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department.—

The handloom weavers in certain areas have recently experienced considerable hardships owing to their inability to obtain the requisite supply of cotton yarn. The Government of India have the subject under their active consideration and are now examining a scheme for an all-India control over the distribution of yarn.

The scheme was discussed and approved at the meeting of the Yarn Sub-committee of the Panel of the Cotton Textile Industry held on January 22, 1942, and the Fourth Price Control Conference held on February 6 and 7, 1942.

Under this scheme the entire process of distribution from the mill to the consumer will be controlled through the machinery of licensed dealers and the sale of yarn by anybody other than a mill or a licensed dealer will be strictly prohibited. A Central Yarn Commissioner will shortly be appointed by the Government of India.

It is understood that at present large quantities of yarn are held by persons who are not established dealers in yarn. The Government of India wish to warn them that when the proposed scheme comes into operation, they will not be able to sell their stocks in the open market, as licences to sell will be issued only to the mills and established dealers in yarn, and that they will consequently have to dispose of their stocks in such manner as the Government of India may prescribe.

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## **PART V**

**CONTROL OF PRICES, HOUSE RENTS, WAGES AND  
FREIGHTS**

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*Control of Prices, House Rents,  
Wages and Freights.*

Serial No. 202.

Press Note, dated the 5th December, 1941.

*Wheat price control: wholesale transactions above the maximum price prohibited.*

Press Note, dated the 5th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

The wheat price situation is becoming daily more serious. Despite the Government's success in securing the discontinuance of purchases for export on account of His Majesty's Government and the provision of ships to bring imports from Australia, the market price continues to rise. The Government of India have, therefore, decided to issue a definite order prohibiting wholesale transactions at rates above those which they have already announced as representing the highest level which they are prepared to recognise as not being excessive, namely, Rs. 4-6-0 per maund (spot delivery) at Lyallpur and Hapur, and elsewhere prices fixed by normal adaptation.

The Provincial Governments have been requested to take measures to enforce this prohibition, pending the appointment of a Wheat Commissioner which will be made very shortly.

The Government of India are also issuing a notification removing the import duty on wheat altogether.

Serial No. 203.

No. Econ. Ad. (P.C.) 7/41, dated the 5th December, 1941.

*Maximum wholesale price of wheat.*

No. Econ. Ad. (P. C.) 7/41, dated the 5th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that wheat shall not be sold in wholesale quantities for spot delivery at any place specified in the second column of the Table hereto annexed at a price higher than that specified in the corresponding entry in the third column of the said Table.

*Table.*

Serial No.	Place.	Maximum price for wheat.
1	2	3
(1)	Lyallpur . . . .	Rs. 4-6-0 per maund of 82 $\frac{2}{7}$ lbs.
(2)	Hapur . . . .	Rs. 4-6-0 per maund of 82 $\frac{2}{7}$ lbs.
(3)	Any place other than Lyallpur and Hapur.	Such price as the Provincial Government may determine, having regard to the normal relation between prices at such place and at Lyallpur or Hapur.

*Control of Prices, House Rents,  
Wages and Freights.*

Serial No. 204.

No. 156-T. (3)/41, dated the 6th December, 1941.

*Import duty on wheat removed.*

No. 156-T. (3)/41, dated the 6th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (XXXII of 1934), the Central Government is pleased to remit the whole of the existing import duty chargeable on wheat under item No. 10 (1) of the First Schedule to the said Act.

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Serial No. 205.

Press Note, dated the 7th December, 1941.

*Production of Standard Cloth and Yarn.*

Press Note, dated the 7th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce:—

(See Serial No. 229 in this Series.)

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Serial No. 206.

Press Note, dated the 13th December, 1941.

*Standing and Yarns Sub-Committees of the Cotton Textiles Advisory Panel to consider the question of prices.*

Press Note, dated the 13th December, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department:—

(See Serial No. 232 in this Series.)

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Serial No. 207.

Press Note, dated the 17th December, 1941.

*Price and size of newspapers.*

Press Note, dated the 17th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

(See Serial No. 165 in this Series.)

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Serial No. 208.

Press Communiqué, dated the 18th December, 1941.

*Newsprint dealers warned against charging exorbitant prices.*

Press Communiqué, dated the 18th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

(See Serial No. 166 in this Series.)

*Control of Prices, House Rents,  
Wages and Freights.*

Serial No. 209.

Press Note, dated the 18th Decémber, 1941.

*Adjustment of wages to cost of living: Labour Ministers' Conference.*

Press Note, dated the 18th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Labour Department:—

Adjustment of wages to changes in the cost of living and Provident Fund for factory workers are some of the subjects expected to be discussed at the third Conference of Labour Ministers and Advisers in the Provincial Governments, representatives of the more industrialised Indian States and the Central Government, to be held on January 30 and 31, 1942, in New Delhi.

Other subjects likely to be discussed at the Conference are night shift work; amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act, consideration of the best manner of improving cost of living indices, amendment of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936; the establishment of an all-India Industrial Council for the textile industry; holidays with pay; sickness insurance and industrial fatigue resulting from exemptions from the hours of work sections of the Factories Act.

It is possible that other subjects of labour interest may also be discussed at the Conference.

Serial No. 210.

Press Note, dated the 18th December, 1941.

*Prices of tanned kips.*

Press Note, dated the 18th December, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department:—

Information has been received from the authorities in the United Kingdom that until further notice there will be no alteration in the schedule of maximum prices for tanned kips. This means that the prices announced in February 1940 will continue to be operative until further notice.

Serial No. 211.

Press Note, dated the 19th December, 1941.

*Coal Stock position to be reviewed by Officer on Special Duty.*

Press Note, dated the 19th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

(See Serial No. 238 in this Series.)

*Control of Prices, House Rents,  
Wages and Freights.*

Serial No. 212.

No. Econ. Ad. (P.C.) 7/41, dated the 22nd December, 1941.

*Future dealings in wheat controlled.*

No. Econ. Ad. (P. C.) 7/41, dated the 22nd December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. Econ. Ad. (P. C.) 7/41, dated the 5th December 1941, namely:—

In the said notification the words "for spot delivery" shall be omitted.

Serial No. 213.

No. B-52, dated the 23rd December, 1941.

*Further Amendments to the New Delhi House Rent Control Order, 1939.*

No. B-52, dated the 23rd December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Labour Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the New Delhi House Rent Control Order, 1939, namely:—

In the said Order—

1. In clause 9,—

(a) in sub-clause (2), after the word "let", in both places where it occurs, the words "or relet" shall be inserted.

(b) in sub-clause (3), for the word "shall" the word "may" shall be substituted, and after the word "referred" the words "by either party" shall be inserted.

2. To sub-clause 11-A, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—  
"Provided that where the tenancy was so extended for a period less than twelve months, the tenant, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-clause (2) of clause 9, shall pay in respect of the extended period the fair rent for full one year, unless the landlord agrees to accept a lesser rent."

Serial No. 214.

No. B-52 (1), dated the 23rd December, 1941.

*Further Amendments to the Simla House Rent Control Order, 1941.*

No. B-52 (1), dated the 23rd December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Labour Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that

## *Control of Prices, House Rents, Wages and Freights.*

the following further amendments shall be made in the Simla House Rent Control Order, 1941, namely:—

I. In the said Order—

1. In sub-clause (3) of clause 2, for the words "the person" the words "any person" shall be substituted.

2. Clauses 5, 6, 7A and 8 shall be renumbered as clauses 8, 11, 12 and 13, respectively, and clause 7 shall be omitted.

3. After clause 4 the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

"5. Without prejudice to the provisions of clauses 3 and 4, the Controller may, after making such enquiry as he thinks fit, determine the fair rent of any house within the local limits to which this Order applies.

6. (1) If at any time after the fair rent of a house has been determined under this Order it appears to the Controller that subsequent to such determination some addition, improvement or alteration, not included in necessary repairs or repairs usually made to houses in that locality, has been made to the house at the landlord's expense, the Controller may, after making such enquiry as he thinks fit, re-determine the fair rent of the house.

(2) Any increase in fair rent allowed under sub-clause (1) shall not exceed  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the cost of the addition, improvement or alteration and shall not be chargeable with effect from any date earlier than the date on which the addition, improvement or alteration was completed.

7. For the purposes of an enquiry under this Order, the Controller may—

(a) require the landlord to produce any book of account, document or other information relating to the house,

(b) enter and inspect the house, and

(c) authorise any officer subordinate to him to enter and inspect the house."

4. In clause 8 as re-numbered, for the word and figure "clause 4" the words "this Order" shall be substituted.

5. After clause 8 as re-numbered the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

"9. (1) The fair rent shall in all cases be fixed by the Controller as for a tenancy of twelve months.

(2) Where a house the fair rent of which is fixed under sub-clause (1) is let or relet for a period less than twelve months, the fair rent for such tenancy shall bear the same proportion to the fair annual rent as the period of tenancy bears to twelve months:

Provided that where the house was so let or relet by reason of the tenant being unwilling to take the house for twelve months, the fair rent for such tenancy shall be determined in accordance with the principles laid down in the Schedule to this Order.

*Control of Prices; House Rents,  
Wages and Freights.*

(3) If any dispute arises between a landlord and tenant over the application of sub-clause (2) the matter may be referred by either party to the Controller for decision.

10. (1) The Controller shall maintain up-to-date a list showing the fair rents of houses as fixed by him from time to time under this Order.

(2) A copy of the list shall, during office hours, be kept open to inspection, free of charge, at the office of the Controller, and copies of the list shall also be made available to the public at a price not exceeding one rupee a copy."

6. In clause 11 as re-numbered,—

(i) for the words "the Controller has determined the fair rent of a house" the words "the fair rent of a house has been determined under this Order" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-clause (a) for the words "shall not charge" the words "shall not claim, and shall not be entitled to" shall be substituted.

7. To sub-clause (1) of clause 12 as renumbered, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that where the tenancy was so extended for a period less than twelve months, the tenant, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-clause (2) of clause 9, shall pay in respect of the extended period the fair rent for full one year, unless the landlord agrees to accept a lesser rent."

II. To the said Order, the following Schedule shall be added, namely:—

"SCHEDULE."

[See clause 9 (2), proviso.]

Where the tenancy is for a period specified in the first column of the table below, the fair rent for such tenancy shall be the amount specified in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof, R being the fair rent of the house in question as fixed by the Controller for a tenancy of twelve months:—

Period of tenancy.	Fair rent.
More than 11 months, but not more than 12 months . . . . .	R
More than 10 months, but not more than 11 months . . . . .	$\frac{1188}{1200} \times R$
More than 9 months, but not more than 10 months . . . . .	$\frac{1160}{1200} \times R$
More than 8 months, but not more than 9 months . . . . .	$\frac{1116}{1200} \times R$
More than 7 months but not more than 8 months . . . . .	$\frac{1040}{1200} \times R$

*Control of Prices, House Rents,  
Wages and Freights.*

Period of tenancy.	Fair rent.
More than 6 months, but not more than 7 months . . . . .	$\frac{980}{1200} \times R$
More than 5 months, but not more than 6 months . . . . .	$\frac{900}{1200} \times R$
More than 4 months, but not more than 5 months . . . . .	$\frac{800}{1200} \times R$
More than 3 months, but not more than 4 months . . . . .	$\frac{680}{1200} \times R$
More than 2 months, but not more than 3 months . . . . .	$\frac{540}{1200} \times R$
More than 1 month, but not more than 2 months . . . . .	$\frac{380}{1200} \times R$
Not more than 1 month . . . . .	$\frac{190}{1200} \times R$

**Serial No. 215.**

**Press Note, dated the 24th December, 1941.**

*Maximum Price of Wheat. Order extended to future deliveries.*

Press Note, dated the 24th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

The Government of India order prohibiting wholesale transactions in wheat at rates above Rs. 4-6-0 per maund (spot delivery) at Lyallpur and Hapur, and elsewhere at rates above those fixed, by normal adaptation, by Provincial Governments, has now been extended to all wholesale transactions in wheat for spot or future delivery. Forward dealings below those maxima are not prohibited.

**Serial No. 216.**

**No. B.-52, dated the 30th December, 1941.**

*Further Amendments to the New Delhi House Rent Control Order, 1939.*

No. B.-52, dated the 30th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Labour Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (bb) of sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the New Delhi House Rent Control Order, 1939, namely:—

In clause 12 of the said Order—

(i) after sub-clause (1), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(1A) The Chief Commissioner may transfer any appeal to the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, or to the President of the New Delhi Municipal Committee, for disposal.”;

*Control of Prices, House Rents,  
Wages and Freights.*

(ii) in sub-clause (2), after the words "Chief Commissioner", the words "or where an appeal has been transferred to him, the Deputy Commissioner or the President of the New Delhi Municipal Committee, as the case may be," shall be inserted; and

(iii) in sub-clause (3), after the words "Chief Commissioner", the words "or, as the case may be, of the Deputy Commissioner, or the President of the New Delhi Municipal Committee," shall be inserted.

Serial No. 217.

No. Econ. Ad. (P.C.) 7/41, dated the 7th January, 1942.

*Wheat Commissioner for India appointed.*

No. Econ. Ad. (P. C.) 7/41, dated the 7th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

Mr. Y. N. Sukthankar, C.I.E., I.C.S., Tea Controller for India, is appointed Wheat Commissioner for India with effect from the forenoon of the 31st December 1941.

Serial No. 218.

No. B-52, dated the 15th January, 1942.

*Control of Rent: Further amendment to the Hotels and Lodging Houses Control Order, 1939.*

No. B-52, dated the 15th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Labour Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (bb) of sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Hotels and Lodging Houses Control Order, 1939, namely:—

In the said Order, clause 7 shall be renumbered as clause 8, and before clause 8 as so renumbered, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"7. (a) On a written application from the Manager of an hotel or owner of a lodging house, the Controller may allow such percentage increase in the fair rate of charges for board and service as he may deem suitable on account of any general rise in the cost of living which may have occurred after the 1st September 1939, the percentage increase having effect from a date not earlier than the date of the Controller's order.

(b) The charges for accommodation, board, servants' quarters, garage or any other service provided in an hotel or lodging house, shall not exceed the prevailing rates of charges for the same or similar accommodation.

*Control of Prices, House Rents,  
Wages and Freights.*

board, servants' quarters, garage or service during the 12 months prior to the 1st September 1939, unless permission has been obtained from the Controller."

Serial No. 219.

No. B-52 (1), dated the 15th January, 1942.

*Control of Rent: Further Amendment to Simla Hotels and Lodging Houses Control Order, 1941.*

No. B-52 (1), dated the 15th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Labour Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (bb) of sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Simla Hotels and Lodging Houses Control Order, 1941, namely:—

In the said Order, clause 7 shall be renumbered as clause 8, and before clause 8 as so renumbered the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"7. (a) On a written application from the Manager of an hotel or owner of a lodging house, the Controller may allow such percentage increase in the fair rate of charges for board and service as he may deem suitable on account of any general rise in the cost of living which may have occurred after the 1st January 1941, the percentage increase having effect from a date not earlier than the date of the Controller's order.

(b) The charges for accommodation, board, servants' quarters, garage or any other service provided in an hotel or lodging house, shall not exceed the prevailing rates of charges for the same or similar accommodation, board, servants' quarters, garage or service during the 12 months prior to the 1st January 1941, unless permission has been obtained from the Controller."

Serial No. 220.

No. Econ. Ad. (P.C.) 16/41, dated the 16th January, 1942.

*Wholesale prices of specified qualities of paper.*

No. Econ. Ad. (P. C.)-16/41, dated the 16th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that articles specified in column 1 of the First Schedule hereto annexed shall not be sold by any Paper Mill in wholesale quantities to any dealer or other person at prices (f. o. r.) higher than those specified in column 2 of the said Schedule for deliveries at any of the places mentioned in the Second Schedule hereto annexed.

*Control of Prices, House Rents,  
Wages and Freights.*

FIRST SCHEDULE.

1	2	Price per pound.
	As.	Ps.
1. Bleached woodfree MF writing and MF printing paper 14 lbs. demy and above, including pulp boards but excluding blotting paper . . . . .	6	6
2. Brown wrapping and cartridge paper 22 × 29-30 lbs. and above . . . . .	5	9
3. Ordinary badami paper 14 lbs. demy and above . . . . .	5	11

*Additional Prices.*

(a) For Coloured MF printings and pulp boards . . . . .	1	0
(b) For light weights—foregoing qualities under 14 lbs. demy . . . . .	1	0

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(Area A).

*Bengal & Assam.*

Amingaon, Asansol, Ashaura, Baripada, Barisal, Burdwan, Chittagong, Cooch Behar, Cuttack, Dacca, Dibrugarh, Gaibandha, Gauhati, Khulna, Manipur Road, Mirkadim, Mymensingh, Narayanganj, Noakhali, Raniganj, Silchar, Siliguri, Sirajgunj Bazaar, Sylhet, Tarpassa.

(Area B).

*Bihar & Orissa.*

Arrah, Bhagalpur, Chaibassa, Darbhanga, Gaya, Laheriasarai, Monghyr, Muzaffarpur, Patna, Purulia, Ranchi, Tatanagar.

(Area C.)

*United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces.*

Akola, Allahabad, Amraoti, Balaghat, Benares, Bhopal, Bilaspur, Bina, Cawnpore, Chanda, Chhindwara, Damoh, Fyzabad, Gondia, Gorakhpur, Harda, Hardwar, Indore, Itarsi, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Kamptee, Katni, Khamgaon, Khandwa, Lucknow, Nagpur, Prayag, Rai Bareilly, Raipur, Raj Nandgaon, Satna, Saugor, Seoni, Tumsar Road, Wardha.

(Area D).

*Delhi Area.*

Agra, Aligarh, Bareilly, Budaun, Bulandshahr, Delhi, Gwalior, Hathras, Jaipur, Meerut, Moradabad, Muttra, Rampur, Muzaffarnagar, Shahjehanpur.

(Area E).

*Rajputana.*

Ajmer, Beawar, Jodhpur, Kishengarh, Kotah, Ujjain.

(Area F).

*Punjab and N. W. F. Provinces.*

Ambala, Amritsar, Dehra Dun, Ferozepur, Gujarkhan, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Lahore, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Multan, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Sargoda, Saharanpur, Sialkot.

(Area G).

*Sind.*

Karachi.

*Control of Prices, House Rents,  
Wages and Freights.*

(Area H).

*Bombay Presidency.*

Bombay, Poona.

(Area I).

*Hyderabad (Deccan).*

Nander, Nizamabad, Secunderabad, Warangal.

(Area J).

*West Coast.*

Calicut, Cannanore, Cochin, Coimbatore, Ernakulam, Mangalore  
Out-agency, Palghat, Tellicherry, Trichur.

(Area K).

*Madras.*

Anantapur, Bangaiore, Bellary, Dindigul, Katpadi, Kumbakonam,  
Kurnool, Madras, Madura, Mysore, Nellore, Ongole, Salem, Tanjore,  
Trichinopoly.

(Area L).

*Northern Circars.*

Anakapalle, Berhampore, Bezwada, Cocanada, Denduluri, Ellore,  
Gudivada, Guntur, Masulipatam, Parlakamidi, Pithapuram, Rajah-  
mundry, Samalkot, Tenali, Vizagapatam, Vizianagram.

**Serial No. 221.**

**Press Note, dated the 23rd January, 1942.**

*Basic prices of yarn for war purposes: agreement reached.*

Press Note, dated the 23rd January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department:—

A meeting of the Sub-Committee for Yarn and Threads of the Cotton Textile Advisory Panel was held on the 22nd and 23rd of January at Jaisalmer House, New Delhi. Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, Additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Supply, presided.

The meeting discussed the basis of prices for yarn required for war purposes and arrived at an agreement under which the basic prices are to be revised every quarter in the light of fluctuations in certain costs.

To facilitate settlement of prices and the allocation of orders, a Standing Committee consisting of Sir Ness Wadia, Mr. Doak and Mr. Tinker was appointed with full powers to negotiate quarterly prices with Government and to assist in obtaining supplies of yarn.

**Serial No. 222.**

**Press Note, dated the 24th January 1942.**

*Price control of paper: maximum prices fixed.*

Press Note, dated the 24th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

The rising prices of paper have been causing concern to the Government of India for some time. Indian paper mills having recognised the

## *Control of Prices, House Rents, Wages and Freights.*

need for keeping prices of the more commonly used classes of paper within reasonable limits entered into negotiations with the Government of India, as a result of which maximum wholesale prices for bulk lines of paper at specified stations all over India have been fixed as below.

Bleached woodfree MF writing and MF printing paper 14 lbs. demy and up, including pulp boards but excluding blotting paper -/6/6 per lb.; brown wrapping and cartridge paper 22×29-30 lbs. and up -/5/9 per lb.; ordinary badami 14 lbs. demy and up -/5/11 per lb.

Additional prices: (a) for coloured MF printings and pulp boards -/1/- per lb.; (b) for light weights—foregoing qualities under 14 lbs. demy -/1/- per lb.

Provincial Governments have been requested to control the retail prices of paper in their own areas on the basis of the maximum prices announced above.

As the rise in the prices of paper is due largely to the increased demand of the public for common types of paper, a vigorous economy by the public is essential for stabilising prices.

### Serial No. 223.

Press Note, dated the 31st January, 1942.

*Newspaper Control Order: Maximum sizes fixed.*

Press Note, dated the 31st January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

(See Serial No. 192 in this Series.)

### Serial No. 224.

No. B-52, dated the 19th February, 1942.

*Rent Control: Further Amendments to Simla House Rent Control Order, 1941.*

No. B-52, dated the 19th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (bb) of sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Simla House Rent Control Order, 1941, namely:—

In the said Order—

1. To clause 5, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

“Provided that no tenant holding the house under an existing lease or on terms otherwise agreed to between the tenant and the landlord, shall be required, as a result of fixation of the fair rent under this Order, to pay a rate of rent higher than that fixed in the lease or otherwise agreed to either during the currency of an existing lease or for any period during which the lease is deemed to be extended under clause 12, unless the tenant has agreed to some addition, improvement

*Control of Prices, House Rents,  
Wages and Freights.*

or alteration being carried out in the house on the understanding that he would pay a higher rent and such higher rent is approved by the Controller."

2. To clause 8, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that in no case shall the fair rent of a house exceed the rent fixed in a lease or by terms otherwise agreed to between any tenant and the landlord in respect of the said period of twelve months prior to the 1st January 1941 or of any period of twelve months subsequent to that date, unless, for reasons to be recorded in writing, the Controller is satisfied that the lease was granted at a concessional rent or that the landlord has made additions, improvements or alterations to the building subsequent to the fixation of the rent under the lease."

Serial No. 225.

No. B-52, dated the 19th February, 1942.

*Rent Control: Further Amendments to New Delhi House Rent Control Order, 1939.*

No. B-52, dated the 19th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Labour Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (bb) of sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the New Delhi House Rent Control Order, 1939, namely:—

In the said Order—

1. To clause 5, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that no tenant holding the house under an existing lease or on terms otherwise agreed to between the tenant and the landlord, shall be required, as a result of fixation of the fair rent under this Order, to pay a rate of rent higher than that fixed in the lease or otherwise agreed to either during the currency of an existing lease or for any period during which the lease is deemed to be extended under clause 11-A, unless the tenant has agreed to some addition improvement or alteration being carried out in the house on the understanding that he would pay a higher rent and such higher rent is approved by the Controller."

2. To clause 8, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that in no case shall the fair rent of a house exceed the rent fixed in a lease or by terms otherwise agreed to between any tenant and the landlord in respect of the said period of twelve months prior to the 1st September 1939 or of any period of twelve months subsequent to that date, unless, for reasons to be recorded in writing, the Controller is satisfied"

*Control of Prices, House Rents,  
Wages and Freights.*

that the lease was granted at a concessional rent or that the landlord has made additions, improvements or alterations to the building subsequent to the fixation of the rent under the lease."

Serial No. 226.

Press Note, dated the 20th February, 1942.

*Wheat position in India: Maximum price not to be increased.*

Press Note, dated the 20th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department.—

The Government of India have maintained close touch with the wheat position through their Wheat Commissioner, who took up his appointment on December 30, 1941, and other sources of information open to them. They have reason to believe that the Price Control has been operating successfully, in respect of the bulk of the purchases made since the issue of their notification dated December 5, 1941, followed up by further notification making clear the application of maximum prices to forward sales as well.

According to their information, the market has been settling down generally to conditions different from those which prevailed at the time of their Press Note, dated November 2, 1941. Latterly, however, there has been a feeling in certain quarters that Government of India may be disposed to increase the maximum price after the Price Control Conference.

While it is true that such a view in favour of increase in the maximum price was advocated by some delegates at the Price Control Conference, the Government of India after giving full weight to every consideration put forward in support of that view, have definitely decided against any increase in the maximum price, which in their opinion can only lead to a disturbance of the market. Indeed an opposite point of view recommending a reduction in the existing maximum price has also been strongly advocated in representations received by them and has been supported by a reference to the trend of prices during the last six years which showed a decline from month to month except in certain instances, over the period January to June.

For reasons already given and in view of the great importance the Government of India attach, on the one hand, to the establishment and continuance of normal conditions which presuppose the return of confidence in the market as well as the functioning of the normal trade channels and on the other to securing that all interests, including the cultivators, receive a fair return, it does not appear to them that any course of action is called for, at present, except to affirm that the present maximum prices at Hapur and Lyallpur will continue unchanged.

They desire, however, to take this opportunity to make it clear that these are maximum prices and all other adjustments on account of quality, etc., must take place within that maximum. While they are anxious that good wheat should receive prices commensurate with its quality, subject to the prescribed maximum, it is not their intention that inferior

*Control of Prices, House Rents,  
Wages and Freights.*

wheat should claim, or receive, the maximum price. It would be open to the Wheat Commissioner to fix, in consultation with the authorities concerned, the maximum prices at other centres in relation to the maximum prices at Hapur and Lyallpur. It will be similarly open to him to fix maximum prices for different qualities of wheat within the maximum prices at Hapur and Lyallpur should local conditions call for such action.

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## **PART VI**

**MISCELLANEOUS : PRODUCTION, SUPPLIES, LABOUR,  
INSURANCE, TRANSPORT, PATENTS, DESIGNS, ETC.,  
ETC.**

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*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

The representatives of the industry made it clear that they were anxious unanimously and enthusiastically to work out a scheme for the production of standard cloth at reasonable prices for the poor people and they felt that they could handle this problem much more effectively themselves than any governmental agency. It was made clear that it was not owing to any compulsion on the part of the Government but on account of their own interest in serving the poor with types of cloths at reasonable prices that they put forward the scheme which is outlined below for the production of standard cloth. Only to the extent of enabling them to achieve their main purpose Government will help them in the form of regulations so desired by them.

The Committee of the panel having discussed the proposals regarding the production of standard cloth put forward the following scheme:—

(i) That standard cloth should be produced by every mill up to a percentage prescribed by the Government.

(ii) That the sale of these types of standard cloth should be through shops managed and run by the mills themselves. Each mill would be required to open a certain number of shops, the number being calculated on the basis of one shop for four hundred looms of the mill or part thereof.

(iii) The mills should be located both in British India and in the Indian States and the place of location of the shops will be decided by Government in consultation with the textile panel.

(iv) Government would take powers through appropriate legislation to make it compulsory for each mill to produce the requisite percentage of standard cloth, to open the number of shops prescribed on the basis of the loomage and to sell the standard cloth at prescribed prices. The prices of each type of standard cloth will be calculated by the panel and the technical advisers of the Government and the price fixed by the Government thereafter.

(v) The shops will be opened in centres containing a minimum of population prescribed by Government but will cater for the poor in a zone round about the place chosen.

It was made clear however that the scheme had not been considered by the members of the various associations represented by the panel and that therefore it would be necessary for the representatives of the panel to have the scheme circulated to all their members and to obtain their reactions to these proposals. The Members of the panel undertook to do this and to meet Government representatives with further detailed proposals about the middle of next month. They were anxious to get into production as early as possible in view of the state of the cloth market and to have the cloth put on the market at the earliest opportunity.

Various difficulties of a minor nature were also discussed at the meeting and these would be further considered by the panel members in consultation with the technical advisers of the Government.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

The question of production of yarn and the prices at which it may be sold was generally discussed. As some important spinning mills were not represented at the conference it was decided that these questions may be further discussed at a meeting in Bombay especially of yarn interest which will be convened very shortly by the Supply Department.

The Commerce Member thanked the members of the panel for their very helpful attitude and hoped that their deliberations at the next meeting will produce the required result.

**Serial No. 230.**

**Press Note, dated the 9th December, 1941.**

*Bengal War Supplies Advisory Committee: Bihar represented.*

Press Note, dated the 9th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department:—

The Government of India have decided to add a representative of the Bihar and Orissa Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Patna, to the personnel of the Bengal Advisory Committee for War Supplies.

The Chamber have nominated Mr. Abdul Hameed, B.A., as their representative on the Committee.

**Serial No. 231.**

**No. T. R. (C)-1, dated the 9th December, 1941.**

*Technical personnel for the purposes of National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance.*

No. T. R. (C.)-1, dated the 9th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Labour:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18 of the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. II of 1940), and in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Labour, No. T. R.-1, dated the 29th May and 3rd July 1941, No. T. R. B.-1, dated the 16th August and 20th September 1941, and No. T. R. (B)-1, dated the 21st October 1941, the Central Government is pleased to direct that persons normally employed in the capacities specified below shall be deemed to be technical personnel for the purposes of the said Ordinance, namely:—

*Managerial Staff.*

- (1) Chemists (industrial, metallurgical, analytical and technical research).
- (2) Electrical Engineers.

*Supervisory staff.*

- (1) Chemical Process Foremen.
- (2) Master Tailors and Master Cutters.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.,*

- (3) Supervisors.
- (4) Viewers.
- (5) Works Chemists.

*Skilled and Semi-skilled Trades.*

- (1) Beater Mistries (Paper Mill).
- (2) Chemical Assistants (Analysts).
- (3) Chemical Process Workers.
- (4) Currier
- (5) Engine Drivers (Steam and Diesel Oil).
- (6) Estimators.
- (7) Fillers (Brushware).
- (8) Lead Burners.
- (9) Machine Mistries (Paper Mill).
- (10) Millwrights.
- (11) Motor Mechanics.
- (12) Photo-Litho Operators.
- (13) Process Photographers.
- (14) Progressmen, routers or chasers.
- (15) Rate Fixers.
- (16) Saddlers.
- (17) Slotters.
- (18) Surveyors.
- (19) Tanners.
- (20) Tool Hardeners.
- (21) Upholsterers.
- (22) Wheelers.
- (23) Wood machinists.

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**Serial No. 232.**

**Press Note, dated the 13th December, 1941.**

*Standing and Yarns Sub-Committees of the Cotton Textiles Advisory Panel to consider the question of prices.*

Press Note, dated the 13th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department:—

A meeting of the Standing Sub-Committee which was set up by the Cotton Textiles Advisory Panel after its recent meeting at Delhi, will take place at Bombay on the 18th and 19th of this month.

The main purpose of the meeting will be to work out the details of prices for various cloths in accordance with the principles agreed to by the

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport.  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

Panel last week. Textile orders of the Supply Department will thereafter be placed at these prices which will be subject to revision quarterly in consultation with the Sub-Committee of the Panel.

Mr. Ghulam Mohammad, Additional Secretary, Supply Department, is proceeding to Bombay to attend the meeting on behalf of the Central Government.

The Yarns Sub-Committee of the Panel will meet on the 20th to discuss questions relating to the Supply and prices of yarn. Representatives of the various spinning interests all over India have been invited to attend.

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**Serial No. 233.**

**Press Communiqué, dated the 13th December, 1941.**

*Supply of medical stores: restricted imports forestalled.*

Press Communiqué, dated the 13th December 1941, issued by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service:—

It is probable that with the progress of the war there will be much greater restriction on the import of drugs and other medical stores into India from the United Kingdom and America.

To enable the Government of India to deal expeditiously with any situation which might arise from restricted imports, a circular letter has been addressed to the principal importers of medical stores asking them to state the names of items imported during 1940 with the quantities.

This information is essential in order that the Government may obtain the co-operation of the United Kingdom and America and the Eastern Group countries in obtaining regular supplies of essential drugs and other medical stores for India.

Importing firms are required to submit to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi, a statement of their imports of drugs during 1940 stating against each item the quantity imported, customs declaration number and the country of origin.

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**Serial No. 234.**

**No. 43-W.R.I./41, dated the 13th December, 1941.**

*War Risks Insurance: Further amendments to the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Rules.*

No. 43-W. R. I./41, dated the 13th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940 (No. IX of 1940), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Rules, namely:—

In the said Rules—

(1) In sub-rule (1) of rule 10, for the words "in the Form" the words "in accordance with the Form" shall be substituted.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport.  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.,*

(2) After sub-rule (2) of rule 12, the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely:—“(3) If the application for insurance is not received in accordance with the Form as given in the Third Schedule to these Rules, the premium may be retained by the Government Agent and the application return to the applicant for resubmission. A policy of insurance shall be issued on receipt of such application correctly made out in accordance with the Form and that policy shall take effect from the date of receipt of the application so made out or on and from the date given in the application as the date on which the insurance is to commence whichever is later.”

**Serial No. 235.**

**Press Note, dated the 15th December, 1941.**

*Supplies of yarn for handloom weavers*

Press Note, dated the 15th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department (Economic Adviser):—

Government of India announce that a meeting with spinning mills will be held in Bombay on December 20 in order to discuss the question of ensuring supplies of yarn at reasonable prices to handloom weavers.

**Serial No. 236.**

**Press Communiqué, dated the 18th December, 1941.**

*War Risks (Goods) Insurance: rate of premium raised.*

Press Communiqué, dated the 18th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

The Central Government have decided that the rate of premium payable under any policy of insurance issued under the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940, during the quarter beginning on the 1st January 1942 shall be raised to two annas per month or part of a month for each complete sum of one hundred rupees.

**Serial No. 237.**

**No. 45-W.R.I./41, dated the 18th December, 1941.**

*War Risks Insurance: rate of premiums payable during quarter ending 31st March 1942.*

No. 45-W. R. I./41, dated the 18th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 6 of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Rules the Central Government is pleased to fix the rate of premium payable under any policy of insurance issued under the Scheme during the quarter ending 31st March 1942 at two annas per month or part of a month for each complete sum of one hundred rupees.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

**Serial No. 238.**

**Press Note, dated the 19th December, 1941.**

*Coal Stock position to be reviewed by Officer on Special Duty.*

Press Note, dated the 19th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

The Government of India consider that the coal stock position of the country requires detailed study. They have accordingly selected Mr. B. C. A. Cook, I.C.S., at present Controller of Enemy Trading and Custodian of Enemy Property, to be Officer on Special Duty (Coal Distribution). He will take up his appointment at Calcutta before the end of December.

Early in October last the Government of India received a number of complaints regarding the maldistribution of coal to industries. At that time they took temporary measures to ensure adequate supplies of coal to industries engaged on essential war work.

**Serial No. 239.**

**Press Note, dated the 19th December, 1941.**

*War supplies production record output of guns and rifles*

Press Note, dated the 19th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department:—

A record output of guns and rifles was achieved by India's ordnance factories during the month of November. The manufacture of prismatic binoculars also attained a record figure during the month, at the Mathematical Instruments Office.

Arrangements are now in hand to initiate production of cartridges for electric-aiming rifles. Hitherto, this type of ammunition had been imported.

The first 6-pdr. barrel forging has been successfully produced at a metal and steel factory. This is a notable step forward in the expansion in manufacture of forgings for guns, machineguns, rifles, etc., taken in hand under the Eastern Group projects.

A sample incendiary bomb produced by a firm in Bengal has successfully passed its test. The firm is now proceeding with the manufacture.

Two more of the many Basset trawlers under construction in India's shipyards are to be launched this week. It will be remembered that the first India-built trawlers, H.M.I.S. "Travancore", was launched in August last and successfully underwent its builders' trial a few weeks ago.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.,*

A scheme for an immediate large expansion in India's capacity for the fabrication of web equipment is being put through. The scheme relates to the output of both the Government Harness and Saddlery Factory and the trade.

Important war orders received from the Eastern Group countries during the past fortnight comprised a host of items, including 10 million sq. ft. of glass substitute, over 4 million khaki solar pith hats, and large quantities of identity discs, ear-drum protectors, textiles, clothing, timber and engineering stores.

A large order for Dacauville Railway materials for the Middle East has now been practically completed. The order comprised many hundreds of wagons, besides large quantities of track, turnouts, crossings and turntables. Several other big orders are now in hand.

**Serial No. 240**

**No 824-OR/41, dated the 20th December, 1941.**

*Exercise of powers relating to buildings and land under Rules 76, 78, 79, 80 and 127 of the Defence of India Rules.*

No. 824-O.R./41, dated the 20th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1939 (XXXV of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the powers conferred on it by rules 76, 78, 79, 80 and 127 of the Defence of India Rules shall be exercisable also by the First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta.

**Serial No. 241.**

**No. 42-M.I. (6)/41, dated the 20th December, 1941.**

*Amendments to the Loading of ships Order 1941.*

No. 42-M. I. (6)/41, dated the 20th December 1941. issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 62B of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Loading of Ships Order, 1941, namely:—

In the said order, clause (b) of paragraph 2 and clause (a) of paragraph 3 shall be omitted.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

Serial No. 242.

Ordinance No XII of 1940, dated the 20th December, 1941.

*War Risks (Goods) Insurance (Amendment) Ordinance, 1941.*

Ordinance No. XII of 1940, dated the 20th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department:—

IX of 1940. WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to amend the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940, for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

28 Geo. 5,  
a. 2. NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act as set out in the Ninth Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the War Risks (Goods) Insurance (Amendment) Ordinance, 1941. Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

IX of 1940. 2. In section 2 of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940 (hereinafter referred to as the said Ordinance),— Amendment of section 2, Ordinance IX of 1940.

(a) for clause (c) the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(c) ‘‘war risks’’ means such risks arising from—

(i) action taken by an enemy or action taken in combating an enemy or in repelling an imagined attack by an enemy,

(ii) measures taken under proper authority to avoid the spreading of, or otherwise to mitigate, the consequences of damage occurring (whether accidentally or not) as the direct result of any such action as aforesaid,

(iii) precautionary or preparatory measures taken under proper authority with a view to preventing or hindering the carrying out of any attack by an enemy, being measures involving a substantial degree of risk to property,

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour. Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

- (iv) precautionary or preparatory measures involving the doing of work on land and taken under proper authority in any way in anticipation of enemy action, being measures involving a substantial degree of risk to property,

as may be prescribed; ;

(b) clause (g) shall be omitted.

Substitution  
of new section  
for section 4,  
Ordinance IX  
of 1940.  
Ownership.

3. For section 4 of the said Ordinance the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

“4. (1) Save in so far as is otherwise expressly provided in this Ordinance, any goods shall, subject to the provisions of this section, be deemed for the purposes of this Ordinance to be owned—

- (a) if the property in the goods is for the time being vested in a person in relation to whom they are insurable under this Ordinance, by that person;
- (b) if the property in the goods is not so vested, by any person in relation to whom the goods are insurable under this Ordinance and who is for the time being entitled, either unconditionally or conditionally, to have the property in the goods vested in him;

Provided that where—

- (i) any goods would, under the foregoing provisions of this sub-section, be deemed to be owned by a person in whom the property therein is vested otherwise than in the course of a business carried on by him in British India, or who is entitled to have the property therein vested in him otherwise than in the course of such a business, and
- (ii) any person carrying on business in British India is for the time being entitled to sell the goods as agent,

the goods shall be deemed to be owned by the last mentioned person.

(2) Where in the course of any business a ship is being, or has been, constructed under contract, and

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

the ship or any part thereof or any goods appropriated for the construction thereof—

- (a) would, apart from the provisions of this sub-section, have been deemed for the purposes of this Ordinance to be owned at any time by the person from time to time carrying on the business; or
- (b) have at any time been accepted, in pursuance of a contract made with him, by the person from time to time carrying on the business,

then, notwithstanding that they would not, apart from the said provisions, be deemed for the said purposes to be owned by the person from time to time carrying on the business, the ship and any part thereof and any goods so appropriated as aforesaid shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), be deemed, in a case to which clause (a) applies, to continue to be owned by the person from time to time carrying on the business until the acceptance of the ship, in pursuance of the contract in question, by the person for whom it is being, or has been, constructed, and in a case to which clause (b) applies, to be owned by the person from time to time carrying on the business at all times between the acceptance referred to in the said clause (b) and the acceptance of the ship as aforesaid by the person for whom it is being, or has been, constructed.

(3) The provisions of sub-section (2) shall apply in relation to the construction under contract in the course of a business of part of a ship, not being part of a ship which is being, or has been, constructed by the person from time to time carrying on the business, as they apply in relation to the construction of a ship—

- (a) with the substitution for references to a ship of references to part of a ship;
- (b) where the contract for the part of the ship is with the person for whom the ship is being constructed, with the substitution for references to the acceptance of the ship under the contract in question of references to the acceptance of the ship under the contract for the construction thereof;
- (c) where the contract for the part of the ship is with any other person, with the substitution for references to the acceptance of the ship, under the contract in question of

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

references to the acceptance of the part of the ship under the contract for the construction of the part by the person for whom it is being, or has been, constructed.

(4) Where the person from time to time carrying on a business receives any money, under a policy issued in pursuance of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Scheme, in respect of the loss of or damage to a ship, part of a ship or goods which are deemed to be owned by him by virtue of sub-section (2) or sub-section (3), the money shall be held by him on trust for the person who apart from the provisions of those sub-sections would be deemed for the purposes of this Ordinance to be the owner of the ship, part or goods, subject, however, to any lien or charge which would otherwise be enforceable against the ship, part of goods, and subject also to the right to retain out of the money the amount of any expenses reasonably incurred by the first mentioned person in making good any part of the loss or damage which he is liable to make good."

Amendment  
of section 5,  
Ordinance IX  
of 1940.

4. In section 5 of the said Ordinance,—

(a) after sub-section (1) the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(1A) The War Risks (Goods) Insurance Scheme may also extend—

(a) to the undertaking by the Central Government, in relation to any person carrying on business in British India as a seller of goods, of the liability of insuring such a person against war risks in respect of goods insurable under this Ordinance which are not owned by him but in which he has an interest arising in the course of that business;

(b) without prejudice to the provisions of clause (a), to the undertaking by the Central Government, in relation to a person carrying on any business in British India, of the liability of insuring such a person against war risks in respect of—

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

(i) any goods situated in British India which are in his possession, otherwise than under a hire purchase agreement, for the purposes of that business,

(ii) any goods situated in British India which are subject to a mortgage in his favour held by him in the course of that business,

being in either case goods which are not owned by him but which are insurable under this Ordinance in relation to the person by whom they are owned.”;

(b) sub-section (4) shall be omitted.

5. After the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Ordinance the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

Amendment  
of section 7,  
Ordinance IX  
of 1940.

“Provided further that the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply to the carrying on of business as aforesaid by any person in respect of goods of any description specified in such notification.”

6. In sub-section (1) of section 9 of the said Ordinance, after the words “under the War Risks Insurance Scheme”, where they occur for the first time, the words, figures and letter “or by way of payments made on composition of offences under section 12A” shall be inserted.

Amendment  
of section 9,  
Ordinance IX  
of 1940.

7. For sub-section (1) of section 10 of the said Ordinance the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

Amendment  
of section 10,  
Ordinance IX  
of 1940.

“(1) Any person authorised in this behalf by the Central Government may, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not any person has insured any goods against war risks, and, if so, for what value,—

(a) require any person carrying on in British India the business of fire insurance or of a seller of goods to submit to him such accounts, books or other documents or to furnish to him such information as he may reasonably think necessary, or

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc*

- (b) at any reasonable time enter any premises occupied by any person carrying on in British India any such business, and inspect the premises and require any person found therein who is for the time being in charge thereof to produce to him and allow him to examine such accounts, books or other documents as may relate to the business carried on in the premises, or to furnish to him such information as he may reasonably think necessary."

Insertion of  
new section  
12A in  
Ordinance IX  
of 1940.

8. After section 12 of the said Ordinance the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Composition  
of offences.

"12A. Any offence punishable under sub-section (2) of section 7 may, either before or after the institution of the prosecution, be compounded by the Central Government or by any authority authorised in this behalf by the Central Government, on payment for credit to the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Fund of such sum as the Central Government or such authority, as the case may be, thinks fit."

Serial No. 243.

No. 1164-OR/41, dated the 20th December, 1941.

*Further Amendments to rule 76 of the Defence of India Rules relating to buildings and premises.*

No. 1164-OR/41, dated the 20th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1939 (XXXV of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Defence of India Rules, namely:—

In clause (b) of sub-rule (2a) of rule 76 of the said Rules, for the words "dispose of such building, part of a building, or other premises, or" the words "dispose of or structurally alter such building, part of a building, or other premises, or dispose" shall be substituted.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

Serial No. 244.

No. 981-DR/41, dated the 20th December, 1941.

*Addition of a new rule 62C to the Defence of India Rules, regarding the provisioning of vessels.*

No. 981-DR/41, dated the 20th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1939 (XXXV of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Defence of India Rules, namely:—

After rule 62B of the said Rules, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

“62C. *Provisioning of vessels.*—(1) The Central Government may for the purpose of securing the defence of British India, the public safety, the efficient prosecution of war or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community, by general or special order make provision for requiring any

(a) vessel proceeding to sea from a port in British India on a voyage to any port in India, Burma or Ceylon.

(b) vessel registered in British India proceeding to sea from any port,

to have on board such emergency rations as may be specified in the order.

(2) Any provisions of an order under sub-rule (1) may be framed so as to apply to any specified class of such vessels and so as to apply to any such vessel while engaged in such trades as may be specified in the order.

(3) If any vessel proceeds or attempts to proceed to sea without complying with an order under sub-rule (1) or if otherwise there is any contravention of such an order in the case of a vessel; the master of the vessel and the owner or other person having the management thereof shall each be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.”

Serial No. 245.

Ordinance No. XI of 1941, dated the 20th December, 1941.

*Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance, 1941.*

Ordinance No. XI of 1941, dated the 20th December 1941. issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department:—

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which renders it necessary to make provision for the maintenance of certain essential services:

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act as set

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.,*

out in the Ninth Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance;—

26 Geo  
5, c. 2.

Short title,  
extent and  
commence-  
ment.

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance, 1941.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Interpreta-  
tion.

2. In this Ordinance, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, "employment" includes employment of any nature and whether paid or unpaid.

Employment  
to which this  
Ordinance  
applies.

3. This Ordinance shall apply to all employment under the Crown and to any employment or class of employment which the Central Government or a Provincial Government, being of opinion that such employment or class of employment is essential for securing the defence of British India, the public safety, the maintenance of public order or the efficient prosecution of war, or for maintaining supplies or services necessary to the life of the community, may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be an employment or class of employment to which this Ordinance applies.

Power to  
order persons  
engaged in  
certain  
employments  
to remain in  
specified  
order.

4. (1) In respect of any employment or class of employment declared under section 3 to be an employment or class of employment to which this Ordinance applies, the Government making the declaration, or an officer authorised in this behalf by that Government, may, by general or special order, direct that any person or persons engaged in such employment shall not depart out of such area or areas as may, be specified in such order.

(2) An order made under sub-section (1) shall be published in such manner as the Government or officer making the order considers best calculated to bring it to the notice of the persons affected by the order.

Offences.

5. Any person engaged in any employment or class of employment to which this Ordinance applies who—

(a) disobeys any lawful order given to him in the course of such employment, or

(b) without reasonable excuse abandons such employment or absents himself from work, or

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

- (c) departs from any area specified in an order under sub-section (1) of section 4 without the consent of the authority making that order,

and any employer of a person engaged in an employment or class of employment declared under section 3 to be an employment or class of employment to which this Ordinance applies, who without reasonable cause—

- (i) discontinues the employment of such person,  
or

- (ii) by closing an establishment in which such person is engaged, causes the discontinuance of his employment,

is guilty of an offence under this Ordinance.

6. (1) The Central Government or, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, a Provincial Government may make rules regulating or empowering a specified authority to regulate the wages and other conditions of service of persons or of any class of persons engaged in any employment or class of employment declared under section 3 to be an employment or class of employment to which this Ordinance applies.

Regulation of  
wages and  
conditions of  
service.

‡ (2) When any such rules have been made or when any directions regulating wages or conditions of service have been given by an authority empowered by such rules to give them, any person failing to comply therewith is guilty of an offence under this Ordinance.

7. (1) Any person found guilty of an offence under this Ordinance shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and shall also be liable to fine.

Penalties and  
procedure.

(2) Where the person accused of an offence under this Ordinance is a company or other body corporate, every director, manager, secretary, or other officer thereof shall, unless he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised due diligence to prevent the commission of the offence, be liable to the punishment provided for the offence.

(3) No Court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Ordinance except upon complaint in writing made by a person authorised in this behalf by the Central or a Provincial Government.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

8. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Ordinance or the rules made thereunder.

Effect of  
orders, rules,  
etc, made  
under this  
Ordinance.

9. Any declaration, order, rule or regulation made and any direction given under this Ordinance shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any Act, Regulation or Ordinance.

Serial No. 246,

Ordinance No. XIII of 1941, dated the 22nd December, 1941.

*Indian Coffee Market Expansion (Third Amendment) Ordinance 1941.*

Ordinance No. XIII of 1941, dated the 22nd December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department:—

XIII of 1940.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary further to amend the Coffee Market Expansion Ordinance, 1940, for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

Now, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act as set out in the Ninth Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

26 Geo. 5  
c. 2.

Short title  
and commence-  
ment.

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Coffee Market Expansion (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 1941.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment  
of section 7,  
Ordinance  
XIII of 1940.

2. For sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Coffee Market Expansion Ordinance, 1940 (hereinafter referred to as the said Ordinance), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

XIII of 1940

“(1) The chairman of the Indian Coffee Cess Committee shall be the first chairman of the Board; but on the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of the chairman through resignation or otherwise, the Board shall elect a new chairman from amongst its members.”

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

3. In section 25 of the said Ordinance, after sub-section (5) the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

Amendment  
of section 25,  
Ordinance  
XIII of 1940.

“(6) When coffee has been delivered or is treated as having been delivered for inclusion in the surplus pool, the registered owner whose coffee has been so delivered or is treated as having been so delivered shall retain no rights in respect of such coffee except his right to receive the payments referred to in section 34.”

4. To section 33 of the said Ordinance the following words shall be added, namely:—

Amendment  
of section 33,  
Ordinance  
XIII of 1940.

“or on the security of the coffee delivered or treated as delivered for inclusion in the surplus pool for any purposes for which it is authorised to expend money from the pool fund”.

Serial No. 247,

No. 334 (19)-Tr. (I.E.R.)/41, dated the 22nd December, 1941.

*Further amendments to the Coffee Market Expansion Rules, 1940.*

No. 334 (19)-Tr. (I. E. R.)/41, dated the 22nd December, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 48 of the Coffee Market Expansion Ordinance, 1940 (No. XIII of 1940), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Coffee Market Expansion Rules, 1940, namely:—

In rule 35 of the said Rules—

(i) after the words “Pool Fund”, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

“or on the security of the coffee delivered or treated as delivered for inclusion in the surplus pool for purposes for which it is authorised to expend money from the pool fund”.

(ii) to clause (a) the following shall be added, namely:—  
“and, where such a loan exceeds 5 lakhs, of the Central Government also”;

(iii) in clause (b), for the words “six months” the words “one year” shall be substituted;

(iv) in clause (c), for the figure and word “1 lakh” the figures and word “15 lakhs” shall be substituted.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

Serial No. 248,

No. L.-1882, dated the 23rd December, 1941.

*Exemption from the provisions of sections 34, 35 and 36 of the Factories Act.*

No. L.-1882, dated the 23rd December, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Labour Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Factories Act 1934 (XXV of 1934), the Central Government is pleased to exempt, for the duration of the present war, the Central Ordnance Depot, Delhi Cantonment, from the provisions of sections 34, 35 and 36 of the said Act.

Serial No. 249.

No. 1174-OR/41, dated the 23rd December, 1941.

*Further amendments to rule 89 of the Defence of India Rules relating to the Control of road transport.*

No. 1174-OR/41, dated the 23rd December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1939 (XXXV of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Defence of India Rules, namely:—

In sub-rule (2) of rule 89 of the said Rules, after clause (g) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(gg) provide for prohibiting or restricting the carriage of persons or goods by any vehicle or class of vehicles, either general or between any particular places or on any particular route;

Serial No. 250.

No. 46-W.R.I./41, dated the 24th December, 1941.

*War Risks Insurance: Further amendments to the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Rules.*

No. 46-W R. I /41, dated the 24th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940 (No. IX of 1940), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Rules, namely:—

For rule 3 of the said Rules, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

“3. For the purposes of the Ordinance and these Rules,

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

(1) the following risks shall be war risks, namely the risks of—

(a) damage occurring (whether accidentally or not) as the direct result of action taken by the enemy, or action taken in combating the enemy or in repelling an imagined attack by the enemy;

(b) damage occurring (whether accidentally or not) as the direct result of measures taken under proper authority to avoid the spreading of, or otherwise to mitigate, the consequences of such damage as aforesaid;

(c) accidental damage occurring as the direct result—

(i) of any precautionary or preparatory measures taken under proper authority with a view to preventing or hindering the carrying out of any attack by the enemy; or

(ii) of precautionary or preparatory measures involving the doing of work on land and taken under proper authority in any way in anticipation of enemy action,

being, in either case, measures involving a substantial degree of risk to property:

Provided that the measures mentioned in sub-clause (c) do not include the imposing of restrictions on the display of lights or measures taken for training purposes:

(2) such action against the enemy as is referred to in sub-clause (a) of clause (1)—

(a) shall, in relation to any ship or aircraft taking part in such action, be deemed to continue until the ship or aircraft has returned to its base;

(b) includes naval, military or air reconnaissances and patrols."

**Serial No. 251.**

**No. 47-W.R.I./41, dated the 24th December, 1941.**

*War Risks Insurance. Further amendments to the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Rules.*

No. 47-W. R. I./41, dated the 24th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940 (No. IX of 1940), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Rules, namely:—

I. In rule 15 of the said Rules—

(a) in sub-rule (1), after the word "writing", the words "in the Form set forth in the Fifth Schedule to these Rules", shall be inserted;

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc*

(b) to sub-rule (2), the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

“(Provided that in case of loss or damage in a district where none of the loss assessors, included in the list of recognised Loss Assessors resides or is present, such verification and assessment shall be made by a person who may be deputed for the purpose either by any of the prescribed associations or by any of the Special Officers, War Risks (Goods) Insurance”;

(c) to sub-rule (3), the words “through the Accounts Officer to whom the counterfoil of the policy was sent” shall be added;

(d) to sub-rule (4), the following shall be added, namely:—

“who on receipt of payment, which will be made through the Government Agent, shall give a receipt in the Form set forth in the Sixth Schedule to these Rules”.

II. To the Schedules annexed to the said Rules, the following Schedules shall be added, namely:—

#### “FIFTH SCHEDULE.

(See rule 15)

(*seal*)

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

#### WAR RISKS (GOODS) INSURANCE ORDINANCE, 1940.

#### *Statement of claims thereunder.*

Through ..... Insurance Company, Government Agents,  
at.....

and the Accountant General,.....

I/We.....  
of (address).....  
do hereby solemnly declare that on or about..... O'clock A.M./P.M.  
Indian Standard Time on the..... day of..... 19 , goods owned  
by me/us, which were insured under the policy or policies detailed in  
Schedule “A” annexed hereto, were destroyed or damaged by an act  
comprised in the expression “war risks” as defined by the War Risks  
(Goods) Insurance Rules and as shown in Schedule “B” attached hereto.  
The actual details of the act (manner in which the damage occurred) are  
given below: .  
.....  
.....

I/We further solemnly declare that at the time of the said loss or  
damage the actual value of all goods owned by me/us as described in the  
said policy or policies amounted to Rs. ....  
as more particularly set forth in the annexed Schedule “C”, and that  
apart from myself/ourselves no person other than.....  
.....  
has any interest in the said goods.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies, Labour, Insurance, Transport, Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

I/We therefore claim from the Government of India the sum of Rupees .....as detailed in Schedule "D" annexed hereto and I/We solemnly declare that this Statement of Claims is a true and accurate statement of the loss sustained by me/us, without inclusion of profit of any kind.

Declared before me

Signed.....

this.....day of.....19 ..

COURT SEAL

MAGISTRATE.

### SCHEDULE "A".

*Statement of Policies in force on the date of loss or damage.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Policy. No.	Issued through (Government Agent)	Date of Issue	Sum insured	The property insured as described in Policy.

### SCHEDULE "B".

*Definition of the expression "War Risks".*

"For the purposes of the Ordinance and these Rules the following risks shall be war risks, namely the risks of—

- (a) damage occurring (whether accidentally or not) as the direct result of action taken by the enemy, or action taken in combating the enemy or in repelling an imagined attack by the enemy;
- (b) damage occurring (whether accidentally or not) as the direct result of measures taken under proper authority to avoid the spreading of, or otherwise to mitigate; the consequences of such damage as aforesaid;
- (c) accidental damage occurring as the direct result—
  - (i) of any precautionary or preparatory measures taken under proper authority with a view to preventing or hindering the carrying out of any attack by the enemy; or

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

(ii) of precautionary or preparatory measures involving the doing of work on land and taken under proper authority in any way in anticipation of enemy action,

being, in either case, measures involving a substantial degree of risk to property:

Provided that the measures mentioned in sub-clause (c) do not include the imposing of restrictions on the display of lights or measures taken for training purposes.

(2) Such action against the enemy as is referred to in sub-clause (a) of clause (1)—

(a) shall, in relation to any ship or aircraft taking part in such action, be deemed to continue until the ship or aircraft has returned to its base;

(b) includes naval, military or air reconnaissances and patrols.  
(Schedule "C" and "D" and the Sixth Schedule not reproduced here).

Serial No. 252.

No. TR(C) 1, dated the 26th December, 1941.

*National Service (Technical Personnel): Overseers to be treated as technical personnel.*

No. TR (C)-1, dated the 26th December, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Labour Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18 of the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. II of 1940), the Central Government is pleased to direct that persons normally employed in the capacity specified below shall be deemed to be technical personnel for the purposes of the said Ordinance, namely:—

Overseers.

Serial No. 253.

Press Note, dated the 27th December, 1941.

*Continuance of technical-training after the War.*

Press Note, dated the 27th December, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Labour Department:—

The Government of India have decided that trainees under the Technical Training Scheme who enrol in the Defence Services before the completion of their training in accordance with the prescribed syllabus should be eligible to return to selected training centres and complete their training on the existing terms on being discharged from the Services at the end of the war. For this purpose it has been tentatively decided that the Training Scheme should be continued for a period of 18 months on the conclusion

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

of the war. Arrangements are being made to register those trainees who wish to take advantage of this decision.

**Serial No. 254.**

**No. 896-SM/41, dated the 27th December, 1941.**

*Requisitioning of vessels: exercise of powers under rule 66 of the Defence of India Rules.*

No. 896-SM/41, dated the 27th December, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1939 (XXXV of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the powers conferred upon it by rule 66 of the Defence of India Rules shall, in respect of vessels used or capable of being used for the purpose of inland water transport, be exercisable also by the Provincial Governments of Madras, Bengal and Assam.

**Serial No. 255.**

**No. 1178-SM/41, dated the 29th December, 1941.**

*Application of the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance, 1941, to employment under a Federal Railway.*

No. 1178-SM/41, dated the 29th December, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance, 1941 (Ordinance No. XI of 1941), the Central Government, being of opinion that the class of employment herein-after specified is essential for securing the defence of British India and the efficient prosecution of the war and for maintaining supplies and services necessary to the life of the community, is hereby pleased to declare any employment in connection with the regulation, construction, maintenance or operation of a Federal Railway, not being employment under the Crown, to be employment to which the said Ordinance applies.

**Serial No. 256.**

**No. F. 6 (20)-W./41, dated the 29th December, 1941.**

*Grain Compensation Allowance to Central Government Servants employed in the Punjab.*

No. F. 6 (20)-W./41, dated the 29th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department:—

In modification of the Government of India, Finance Department, Notification No. F. 44 (4)-R. II/40. dated the 17th October, 1940, the Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that the provisions of the Government of the Punjab, Finance Department, letter No. 7639-F.-41/63311, dated the 6th December, 1941, shall also apply with effect from the 1st December, 1941, to Central Government servants (excepting Railway employees) employed in the Province of the Punjab.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

Serial No. 257.

No F. 6 (22)-W/41, dated the 31st December, 1941.

*Grant of Grain Compensation Allowance to Central Government servants in  
the U. P.*

No. F 6 (22)-W./41, dated the 31st December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department:—

In continuation of the Government of India, Finance Department, Notification No. F. 44 (4)-R. II-W./41, dated the 1st October 1941, the Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that the provisions of the Government of the United Provinces, Finance (G) Department, Order No. G-1376/X-105-1940, dated the 5th December 1941, shall also apply to Central Government servants (excepting Railway employees) employed in the United Provinces

Serial No. 258.

No. F. 6 (18)-W/41, dated the 31st December, 1941.

*Grain Compensation Allowance to Central Government Servants employed  
in C. P. and Berar.*

No. F. 6 (18)-W./41, dated the 31st December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department:—

In modification of the Government of India, Finance Department, Notification No. F. 44 (4)-R. II/40, dated the 5th December 1940, the Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that the provisions of the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar, General Administration Department, Notification No. 2368/1750/II, dated the 28th November 1941, shall also apply to Central Government servants (excepting Railway employees) employed in the Central Provinces and Berar.

Serial No 259.

Press Note, dated the 1st January, 1942.

*War Injuries Scheme.*

Press Note, dated the 1st January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

Details of provision for the grant of relief in respect of war injuries have been published by the Government of India. When the War Injuries Ordinance was promulgated in July, 1941, details as regards relief were not prescribed. In view of the present war situation, the Government of India have now framed a War Injuries Scheme and War Injuries Regulations under the Ordinance.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

The scheme provides for relief to "gainfully occupied" persons over the age of 15 who sustain war injuries or to their dependents in the event of death. It also provides relief for injuries sustained by civil defence volunteers in the discharge of their duties as such volunteers. The procedure under the scheme has been so designed as to make relief expeditious and easy. "Claim Officers", who will decide claims for relief, will be appointed by Provincial Governments and they will receive direct information from first-aid posts, dispensaries and hospitals to enable them to pass orders for relief without delay. The whole cost of relief granted will be borne by the Central Government.

The scheme is a scheme for the provision of relief. It is not designed with the intention of compensating for the actual loss resulting from a war injury. No account, therefore, is taken of the position or income of the person injured before the receipt of the injury, but a more or less uniform rate is provided for all. This rate has been fixed, as in other countries who have framed schemes for such relief, at an amount equivalent to the rates of pension and injury allowance drawn by the lowest paid combatant ranks of the army.

The scheme provides for free medical treatment to injured persons and for different kinds of allowances and pensions under three broad heads of temporary allowances, disability pensions, and family pensions and children's allowances.

Relief will be given for war injuries as also for injuries sustained by civil defence volunteers in the discharge of their duty as such volunteers. Certain normal rates of relief are provided for ordinary cases but the scale of relief is raised when the injury is a war injury sustained by a civil defence volunteer or by a person compelled by Government order to be present in the locality where such injury was sustained.

The amounts of relief are briefly as follows:—

*Temporary allowances.*—Payable for a period of not more than six months at the rate of Rs. 13-8-0, a month for an adult male (Rs. 18, a month in the case of civil defence volunteers, etc.)

*Disability Pensions.*—For a 100 per cent disability relief will be payable at Rs. 13-8-0, a month for an adult male (Rs. 18, in the case of civil defence volunteers, etc.) and this rate will be reduced where disability is not total. Thus in the case of a 50 per cent disability normal pension will be half of that payable in the case of total disability. When disablement is not more than 50 per cent, provision is made for the commutation of the allowance at 70 times the monthly payment.

*Family Pensions and Children's Allowances.*—The Family pension is intended for the maintenance of the family as a whole and not for the person who is actually eligible to draw it and the eligible member will be entitled to draw for his life a family pension of Rs. 8 a month. The eligible members are in order of priority, widow, father, mother, legitimate son, and legitimate daughter. In addition, there will be children's allowances at the rate of Rs. 2 a month for male children under 15 and female children under 16, unless married earlier. The Children's

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

allowance will be continued in case the child is physically or mentally unable to support himself or herself. Family pensions will not be payable if death occurs more than seven years after the injury is caused.

The normal rates of allowances and pensions for a woman will be 80 per cent of the adult pension and for a person under the age of 18, 75 per cent of the pension otherwise admissible. The pension of a person while under treatment in a hospital will be reduced by 20 per cent.

Certain safeguards and restrictions laid down in the scheme provide that relief will generally be limited to the amount normally earned by the injured person before he sustained the injury. Family pensions and Children's allowances together will be limited to the amount which the deceased might have drawn had he qualified for a disability pension assessed on 100 per cent disability.

The same person shall not be eligible to draw two payments under the Scheme. If a person is eligible to draw a special pension or allowance from public funds, he will be eligible to draw only the excess, if any, of a pension or allowance to which he will be entitled under the Scheme. A Civil Defence Volunteer will be debarred completely from relief in cases of desertion of post by such volunteer. Persons unreasonably refusing to undergo medical treatment or operation will generally be not eligible for relief or the quantum of relief would be suitably reduced.

Payments of pensions and allowances will be made through post offices and will ordinarily be made quarterly and in exceptional cases monthly.

Serial No. 260.

Press Note, dated the 2nd January, 1942.

*War Risks Insurance: goods sea-borne in ports or maritime territorial waters.*

Press Note, dated the 2nd January, 1942. issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In a recent amendment to the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940 the special definition of goods situated in British India, originally contained in the Ordinance, has been deleted. The effect of this is to render insurable goods sea-borne in ports or maritime territorial waters, which were previously not insurable under the War Risks (Goods) Insurance scheme. The Government of India propose, however, to exempt from compulsory insurance any goods forming the import or export cargoes of ships which are already covered by marine war risks insurance policies.

Insurance under the original Ordinance could only be effected by the owner of the goods in question. The Ordinance has now been amended so as to allow persons in certain circumstances, to insure goods in which they have an interest not amounting to ownership.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

Serial No. 261.

No. 872-SM/41, dated the 2nd January, 1942

*Power to require certain persons to do work: Insertion of Rule 78A to the  
Defence of India Rules.*

No. 872-S. M./41, dated the 2nd January 1942, issued by the Govern-  
ment of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department:—

II. In sub-rule (1) of rule 78, after the words "of this rule", the words,  
figures and letter "and of rule 78A" shall be inserted

III. After rule 78, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"78A. *Power to require certain persons to do work.*—(1) Any officer of  
Government authorised in this behalf by general or special order of the  
Provincial Government may, within such area as may be specified in the  
order, require any male person in that area to assist in the doing of work  
on land for such period and in such manner as the officer may direct, being  
work the doing of which is in the opinion of the officer necessary to meet  
an actual or apprehended attack, or to repair or reduce the damage resulting  
therefrom or to facilitate offensive or defensive operations in the area.

(2) Any person doing work in compliance with any direction under sub-  
rule (1) shall be paid such remuneration for doing the work as the officer  
giving the direction may determine.

(3) If any person fails to comply with any lawful direction given to  
him under sub-rule (1), he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a  
term which may extend to six months or with fine or with both."

IV. In rule 128, after the figures "57", the figures and letter "59A",  
and after the figures "78", the figures and letter "78A", shall be inserted.

Serial No. 262.

No. F. 6. (21) W./41, dated the 6th January, 1942.

*Grain Compensation Allowance granted to sweepers employed by the  
Central Government in the Bombay Presidency.*

No. F. 6 (21)-W./41, dated the 6th January 1942, issued by the Govern-  
ment of India in the Finance Department:—

The Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that the provisions  
of the Government of Bombay, Finance Department, Resolution No. 174,  
dated the 3rd December 1941, shall also apply with effect from the 1st  
November 1941 to part-time sweepers (excluding those employed by the  
Railways) under the Central Government in the Bombay Presidency.

Serial No. 263.

No. 1-W.R.I./42, dated the 8th January, 1942.

*War Risks Insurance: Further amendments to Notification No. 13-W. R.  
I./41, dated the 26th April 1941.*

No. 1-W. R. I./42, dated the 8th January 1942, issued by the Govern-  
ment of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 3 of  
the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940 (No. IX of 1940), the

224

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 13-W. R. I./41, dated the 26th April 1941,\* namely:—

In item 55 of the Schedule annexed to the said notification, for the words "on land at a port of transshipment and awaiting transshipment, or on land at a port of refuge awaiting re-shipment" the words "at a port or on any vessel in British Indian territorial waters" shall be substituted.

**Serial No. 264.**

**Press Note, dated the 9th January, 1942.**

*Meetings of the Cotton Textiles Expanded Advisory Panel and of the Yarns Sub-Committee.*

Press Note, dated the 9th January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department:—

A meeting of the Expanded Advisory Panel of the cotton textiles industry will be held in New Delhi on January 20, to discuss further matters relating to the production of "standard cloth".

The Yarns Sub-Committee of the Panel will meet on January 22, to discuss the question of prices for yarn required for war purposes and the supply of yarn to hand-loom weavers.

**Serial No. 265.**

**Press Note, dated the 10th January, 1942.**

*Textile mill handed to Government.*

Press Note, dated the 10th January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department:—

The Government of India have accepted the offer of Mr. Amritlal Ojha to forego his interest in a textile mill in Bombay in their favour for the duration of the war.

The mill, which is engaged in the manufacture of web drab equipment required by the Defence Services, formerly belonged to the Gwalior Durbar but was handed over to Government during the war as a gift. Mr. Ojha had hitherto held the lease for working the mill and has now offered to give it up, without any compensation, for the period of the war.

**Serial No. 266.**

**No. 1186/OR/42, dated the 10th January, 1942.**

*Further amendment to rule 77 of the Defence of India Rules.*

No. 1186/OR/42, dated the 10th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1939 (XXXV of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to direct

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\* Serial No. 161, Seventh Series.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

that the following further amendment shall be made in the Defence of India Rules, namely:—

To rule 77 of the said Rules, the following shall be added, namely:—

“or to any works executed, whether in relation to a building or otherwise, by any person with the sanction of the Central or the Provincial Government, for the purpose of providing air raid shelter or rendering any building less vulnerable to hostile attack”.

Serial No. 267.

**Press Note, dated the 13th January, 1942.**

*Record Output of arms and ammunition: more war orders from Eastern Group Countries.*

Press Note, dated the 13th January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department:—

Besides guns and rifles, a record output of bayonets and cordite also was achieved by India's Ordnance factories during the month of November.

The first issues of filled and fuzeed 25-Pdr. shell and 25-Pdr. cartridges have been made from an ordnance factory, which has also been responsible for establishing the manufacture of a new type of flame tracer small arms ammunition.

At another ordnance factory, experimental work in connection with the production of finished cavity forgings for heavy types of howitzer and anti-aircraft shell has been successfully concluded. Quantity production is now being established as rapidly as possible.

It may be mentioned that the production of finished cavity forgings for 25-Pdr. shell was established some considerable time ago.

The change-over from rough-pierced to finished cavity forgings will considerably reduce machining operations, as the shell will now be finished in the cavity at the press and no machining on the inside of the forging will be necessary afterwards.

Work on all the factory expansion projects is proceeding apace. A new rod mill, erected at an ordnance factory for the rolling of various steel sections, was opened last week by His Excellency the Viceroy. The mill, which has already successfully undergone all its tests, is now being handed over for production.

Several other expansion projects relating to the manufacture of high explosives, cordite and small arms ammunition are also practically complete and are expected to commence production early this year.

Two more of the many Basset trawlers now under construction in India's shipyards were launched just before Christmas. These have been named H.M.I.S. "Lahore" and H.M.I.S. "Amritsar" in succession to H.M.I.S. "Travancore" and H. M.I.S. "Baroda" launched a few months ago.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour. Insurance, Transport.  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.,*

India's capacity for the manufacture of web equipment is likely to be considerably increased in the near future. Arrangements have been made, after negotiations with representatives of the textile industry, to construct four factories for the manufacture of the additional webbing required. The buildings are being provided by the manufacturers and the cost of the plant is being met by Government.

The production of parachute dropping containers for the dropping of anti-tank rifles, small arms and wireless sets has been started in India. An initial order for a large number of containers and parachutes, complete with a special type of recoil pad, has been placed.

Larger and larger orders continue to be placed in India by the various Empire countries. Important indents received during the past fortnight comprised several million yards of special cotton canvas required by His Majesty's Government, besides large quantities of various other textiles, leather manufactures, foodstuffs, timber, miscellaneous stores and engineering stores for the Eastern Group countries.

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**Serial No. 268.**

**No. 2-W.R.I/42, dated the 17th January, 1942.**

*War Risks Insurance: Further amendment to the list of recognised Loss Assessors.*

No. 2-W R. I./42, dated the 17th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 15 of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the list of recognised Loss Assessors, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 25-W. R. I./40, dated the 28th December 1940, namely:—

To the entries in the said list, the following entry shall be added, namely:—

“56. Messrs. J. P. Engineer and Son, Bombay”.

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**Serial No. 269.**

**No. TRC 3 (2), dated the 19th January, 1942.**

*National Service Labour Tribunal for Bombay.*

No. T. R. C.-3 (2), dated the 19th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Labour Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance, 1940 (No. II of 1940), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Labour,

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

No. T. R.-3 (2), dated the 29th June 1940,\* the Central Government is pleased to constitute at Bombay a National Service Labour Tribunal for the Province of Bombay consisting of—

1. Mr. D. S. Bakhle, I.C.S., Chairman,
2. Mr. N. J. Boxall. I.O.S., Ammunition Factory, Kirkee—Member,
3. The Technical Recruiting Officer. Southern Area, Poona (*ex-officio*)—Member,
4. Mr. S. Barber, Deputy Transportation Superintendent (Power and Carriage), Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bombay—Member, and
5. Dr. G. W. Burley, Senior Regional Inspector of Technical Training, Western Circle—Member.

**Serial No. 270.**

**No. TRC (3), dated the 19th January, 1942.**

*National Service Labour Tribunal for Madras.*

No. T. R. C. (3), dated the 19th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Labour Department—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance, 1940 (No. II of 1940), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Labour, No. T. R.-3 (4), dated the 14th September 1940,† the Central Government is pleased to constitute at Madras a National Service Labour Tribunal for the Provinces of Madras and Coorg consisting of—

1. Mr. V. Ramakrishna, I.C.S.—Chairman,
2. The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Madras (*ex-officio*)—Member,
3. The Chief Mechanical Engineer, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Madras (*ex-officio*)—Member, and
4. Mr. A. Viswanath, Senior Regional Inspector of Technical Training, Southern Circle—Member.

**Serial No. 271.**

**No. TRC 3 (1), dated the 19th January, 1942:**

*National Service Labour Tribunal for Bengal.*

No. T. R. C.-3 (1), dated the 19th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Labour Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance, 1940 (No. II of 1940), and in supersession

\* Serial No. 137, Fourth Series.

† Serial No. 105, Fifth Series.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc..*

of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Labour No. T. R.-3 (1), dated the 29th June 1940, the Central Government is pleased to constitute at Calcutta a National Service Labour Tribunal for the Province of Bengal consisting of—

1. Mr. W. A. S. Lewis, I.C.S., *Chairman*,
2. Mr. H. I. Matthews, M.C., I.O.S., Department of Supply (Director General, Munitions Production), Calcutta—Member
3. The Technical Recruiting Officer, Eastern Area, Lucknow (*ex officio*)—Member,
4. Mr. R. L. W. Meehan, V.D., Chief Mechanical Engineer, Bengal and Assam Railway—Member, and
5. Dr. A. H. Pandya, Principal, Bengal Engineering College, Shibpur and Regional Inspector of Technical Training, Eastern Circle—Member.

Serial No. 272.

**No. 1204-SM/42, dated the 21st January, 1942.**

*Addition of a new rule 81-A to the Defence of India Rules, relating to strikes and lock-outs.*

No. 1204-S. M./42, dated the 21st January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1939 (XXXV of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Defence of India Rules, namely:—

After rule 81 of the said Rules, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

“81A. *Avoidance of strikes and lock-outs.*—(1) If in the opinion of the Central Government it is necessary or expedient so to do for securing the defence of British India, the public safety, the maintenance of public order or the efficient prosecution of war, or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community, the Central Government may, by general or special order, applying generally or to any specified area, and to any undertaking or class of undertakings, make provision for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) prohibiting, subject to the provisions of the order, a strike or lock-out in connection with any trade dispute;
- (b) referring or authorizing the Provincial Government to refer, any trade dispute for conciliation or adjudication in the manner provided in the order;
- (c) requiring employers to observe such terms and conditions of employment as may be determined in accordance with the order to be, or to be not less favourable than, those existing in their respective undertakings at any time within three months preceding the date of the order;

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

and any such order may contain such incidental and supplementary provisions as appear to the Central Government to be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the order.

(2) Unless any such order makes express provision to the contrary, nothing therein shall affect the power to refer any trade dispute or matters connected therewith for report or settlement under the Trade Disputes Act, 1929 (VII of 1929).

(3) Nothing in the Arbitration Act, 1940 (X of 1940), shall apply to any proceedings under any such order.

(4) If any person contravenes any of the provisions of this rule, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

(5) In this rule, the expression "undertaking" means any undertaking by way of trade or business, and the expressions "employer", "lock-out", "strike" and "trade dispute" have the meanings respectively assigned to them in Section 2 of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929 (VII of 1929)."

Serial No. 273.

Press Note, dated the 21st January, 1942.

*Lease/Lend supplies of automobile chassis: further progress in the production of war supplies.*

Press Note, dated the 21st January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department:

The first consignment of several hundred automobile chassis, supplied by America under Lease/Lend, was landed in India towards the end of December. All these vehicles received under Lease/Lend are exclusively for the use of the defence services of the Crown. The supply of these chassis is a direct evidence of American aid to India's war effort and will go to swell the stream of armoured and other vehicles which are now being built in this country for the Defence Services.

India's ordnance factories continue to forge ahead with their production programmes. During the month of December, one factory attained a record output of 6" howitzer high explosive empty shell, and another a record outturn of field binoculars. Two other factories reported satisfactory first outputs of 3.7" anti-aircraft high explosive shell forgings and 25-pdr. filled cartridges, respectively. Elsewhere, 3.7" howitzer solid steel cartridge cases have been produced and have passed proof successfully. The manufacture of a special type of fuze, required for anti-tank mine, has also been established at an ordnance factory.

Indigenous production of potassium perchlorate, required for making red and blue signal cartridges, has been established by the industry. Arrangements are being made for bulk supplies of the Defence Services requirements.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

The possibility of expanding India's capacity for the manufacture of Army boots, in order to meet the growing demand, is under active investigation. It is considered that, provided adequate supplies of leather, hides and grindery are available, capacity can be increased to some 8½ million pairs of Army footwear per year.

An order for the supply of over 22 million yards of hessian cloth and about 10,000 tons of other jute goods was received from His Majesty's Government during the past fortnight. Several large indents for textile engineering stores and miscellaneous supplies were also received from the Eastern Group countries.

Serial No. 274.

No. F. 2 (6)-W/42, dated the 22nd January, 1942.

*Amendment to Notification No. F. 44 (4)-R. II-W/40, dated the 26th June 1941, regarding grain compensation allowance.*

No. F.-2 (6)-W./42, dated the 22nd January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department:—

In continuation of the Government of India, Finance Department Notification No. F.-44 (4)-R. II-W./40, dated the 26th June 1941, the Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that the following shall be inserted as foot-note (3) below paragraph 1 of the said Notification:—

“(3) In any district in which wheat (2nd sort) is not available the allowance shall be based on the price of wheat (1st sort) and become admissible when the average price of wheat (1st sort) equals or exceeds the limits of price fixed for wheat (2nd sort)”.

Serial No. 275.

Press Communiqué, dated the 22nd January, 1942.

*Eastern Group Supply Council: Netherlands East Indies associated.*

Press Communiqué, dated the 22nd January, 1942, issued by the Bureau of Public Information, Government of India:—

The following announcement has been made in London by His Majesty's Government:

The Netherlands Government have decided on the immediate participation of the Netherlands East Indies as an Associated Member of the Eastern Group Supply Council and have appointed as their representative Mr. Welter, formerly Netherlands Minister for Colonies, who is about to proceed to the Council's Headquarters at Delhi.

The negotiations have been carried out with the Dutch Authorities in London by the United Kingdom Government acting with the concurrence of the Governments of the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

Africa, New Zealand and India, whose representatives comprise the present Council, in addition to the Chairman, Sir Archibald Carter, who represents the United Kingdom, and the Controller General of Army Provision (Eastern Group) who is the Military Member of the Council.

The Eastern Group Supply Council was established early last year in pursuance of common strategic and economic interests of all the Dominions and other British territories, stretching from the Cape of Good Hope up through East Africa to the Middle East and bound by India, Burma and Malaya to Australia and New Zealand. Its function is to combine in a single programme all munitions and other military equipment required by all the armies in the Group, including Malaya and the Middle East, and to secure that as much as possible of the programme is met from the steadily increasing production capacity of the countries within the Group, leaving only the balance to be brought by the long sea voyage from the United Kingdom or North America. It has been instrumental in stimulating a remarkable rise in the output of munitions in Australia, India, South Africa and New Zealand.

The association of the N. E. I. in the Council's work will complete the pooling of resources and joint action to meet military requirements in the Eastern Group. It is as logical a recognition on the supply side as the appointment of Sir Archibald Wavell on the operation side of the identity of interest between the Dutch and the British in the face of the common enemy.

Serial No. 276.

Press Note, dated the 22nd January, 1942.

*Avoidance of strikes and lockouts: amendment in Defence of India Rules.*

Press Note, dated the 22nd January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Labour Department:—

An amendment in the Defence of India Rules conferring wide powers to issue general or special orders providing for reference of disputes to conciliation or adjudication and even for prohibition of strikes or lockouts is published in a Gazette of India Extraordinary.

The amendment has been considered necessary as the number of disputes during the last two years in industry was affecting a large number of workers involving unnecessary loss to them and reduction in essential war production.

In many cases strikes were soon terminated after the conciliation machinery had been put in motion, and it is felt that if sufficient time is allowed for such machinery to function, strikes can be avoided with consequent benefit to industry, the workers employed therein and the country in general.

The new rules gives authority to the Central Government to make general or special orders and these can be made to suit local requirements and this would enable Government to issue orders providing, for instance,

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc..*

that no strike or lockout shall be legal unless reasonable notice has been given, during the period of conciliation or adjudication and also during some period following adjudication.

Under the existing Trade Disputes Act, 14 days' notice is already required in the case of public utility services and orders can also be passed requiring employers not to worsen the terms and conditions of employment.

The existing machinery under the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, is left unaffected by the amendment.

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**Serial No. 277.**

**Press Communiqué, dated the 26th January, 1942.**

*Relief for cotton cultivator.*

Press Communiqué, dated the 26th January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

Ever since the breach of trade relations with Japan, the Government of India have been giving close attention to the effects on the cultivator of cotton of the cutting off of the most important markets for certain of the lower grades of raw cotton produced in India; and they recently decided to create a special fund which will enable them to undertake measures for the relief of the situation.

They have in view not merely immediate steps to steady the market by making purchases of raw cotton of the types concerned as suitable occasion arises, but also, in order to improve future prospects, arrangements for the financing, in co-operation with the Government of the Provinces and States concerned, of measures designed to assist the cultivator to change over from short staple cotton to other more useful crops, whether cottons of longer staples or entirely different crops, preferably food grains.

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**Serial No. 278**

**Press Note, dated the 26th January, 1942.**

*More suggestions and inventions invited by the Supply Development Committee.*

Press Note, dated the 26th January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Department:—

Of over one hundred ingenious suggestions received by the Supply Development Committee at General Headquarters in the past four months, seven are likely to be adopted in India while nine have been sent to England for further study.

This proportion of 14 per cent. of potentially useful suggestions compares most favourably with the quarter per cent. so far accepted by the Ministry of Supply from suggestions submitted by the people of Britain.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

The Supply Development Committee was formed a few months ago to consider any inventions and suggestions designed to improve the equipment of the Army, Navy and Air Force and to increase the use of indigenous materials in their manufacture.

The closer approach of war to India has more than ever emphasised the need for mobilising all the country's available material resources. There is likely to be a growing shortage as time goes on and it is in overcoming these shortages that individual ingenuity can help considerably by suggesting new materials and processes.

More suggestions and ideas of any kind are, therefore, invited by the Committee, with which is associated the eminent Indian scientist, Sir S. S. Bhatnagar, Director of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research. The Committee will give help and guidance to anyone with specialised knowledge who may desire to devote their experience to devising new methods and materials in aid of India's War effort.

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**Serial No. 279.**

**Press Note, dated the 27th January, 1942.**

*Further reduction in Railway passenger services fore-shadowed.*

Press Note, dated the 27th January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Railway Department (Railway Board):—

It may shortly become necessary further to restrict passenger services to permit of the carriage of traffic vital to the war effort and foodstuffs and other commodities essential to the economic needs of the country.

Without public co-operation by the curtailment of unnecessary traffic, the railways of India cannot deal effectively with the increasing military traffic or ensure the even distribution of essential commodities, which is necessary to maintain industrial effort, proper flow of trade, satisfactory prices and adequate supplies at consuming centres. Railway capacity is limited and, in order to make as much as possible available for essential traffic, a reduction in the scale of passenger train services is unavoidable. The public can help railway administrations and themselves in this task by restricting railway travelling to the minimum, so that engines and staff may be freed and greater line capacity, particularly on single line sections, may be available for essential traffic.

Owing to the shortage of coastwise shipping practically all traffic, previously carried by steamer from port to port in India, has been transferred to the railways in addition to the unprecedented volume of traffic, which they are now handling on account of the increase in industrial activities and military movements resulting from the war. Railways are unable to meet all demands in full as and when they arise. They are subject to very definite limitations, such as line capacity, availability of power, stock and personnel, and they have, for some time, been working at full pressure.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

*Enormous increase in traffic.*

Since the outbreak of war, railway traffic has increased to an enormous extent. Compared with 1938-39 there has been an increase of over two and three quarter thousand million passenger miles and six and a half thousand million ton miles, i.e., increases of 16 per cent. and 30 per cent. respectively. During the nine months ending December 31, 1941, as compared with the previous corresponding period, broad gauge and metre gauge wagon loadings on Class I Railways show an increase of 133,955 wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers): Transport of grains and pulses, oilseeds, cotton and "miscellaneous full wagons" shows an increase of 1.62 per cent, 16.4 per cent, 7.45 per cent and 10.7 per cent. respectively. The supply of wagons for coal has been maintained in spite of the fact that large quantities of coal have had to be carried to West Coast Ports which had previously been carried over the shorter lead to Calcutta.

War conditions demand the running of many special trains for the conveyance of troops, prisoners of war, supplies and equipment, etc., and in the nine months ending December 31, 1941, 1,974 such specials have already been run.

These figures give some idea of the volume of work done by the railways of India with severely limited resources. In addition to the difficulty of providing for the repair of locomotives and rolling stock under present day arduous conditions, the railway workshops normally employed solely on this work have manufactured many hundreds of thousands of articles for the Defence Department, ranging from complete ambulance trains and armoured cars to oil cooker components and fuses. A further difficulty with which the railways have to contend is that additional trained staff, such as drivers, loco. fitters, mechanics, firemen, etc., are not available and the training of additional staff, normally a slow process, has to be undertaken whilst large numbers of men are being recruited and trained for defence purposes.

To counter the cumulative effect of all these factors, and to prevent a breakdown of the essential rail transport, it may be necessary to make even further curtailment in the passenger services.

Serial No. 280.

**Press Communiqué, dated the 27th January, 1942.**

*Introduction of Airgraph Service.*

Press Communiqué, dated the 27th January, 1942, issued by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs:—

With effect from the 2nd February, 1942, a new postal facility, known as the airgraph service, will be introduced experimentally for outward correspondence from India to the United Kingdom. The transit time between the date of posting in India and delivery in the United Kingdom is expected to be between two and three weeks.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour. Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

2. The communication will have to be written and addressed on a special airgraph form which will be obtainable free from post offices. It can then be handed in at the post office concerned or be posted to Airgraph Section, Bombay General Post Office, free of cost in an envelope of suitable size. The completed airgraph forms will be photographed on a miniature film in Bombay and the film will be conveyed by air from India to the United Kingdom where photographic enlargements measuring about 5" x 4" will be made from the films. These enlargements will be delivered by the British Post Office to the addressee in the usual course after being enclosed in a cover.

3. The postage on each airgraph will be three annas if posted by a member of His Majesty's Military, Naval or Air Forces (including service personnel of Dominions and India) stationed in India and fourteen annas if posted by a member of the public.

4. Further information in the matter will be available from any post office.

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Serial No. 281.

**Postal Notice, dated the 27th January, 1942.**  
*Airgraph Service.*

Postal Notice, dated the 27th January, 1942, issued by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs:—

With effect from the 2nd February 1942, a new form of communication, known as the airgraph service, will come into operation. To begin with, this service will be introduced as an experimental measure for outward correspondence from India to the United Kingdom. The transit time between the date of posting in India and delivery in the United Kingdom is expected to be between two and three weeks.

2. A special airgraph form will be obtainable free from post offices and the communication, with the name and address of the addressee, will have to be written on it according to the instructions printed on the back of the form. The completed airgraph may either be posted direct by the sender to the Airgraph Section, General Post Office, Bombay, or handed over at the counter of a post office. In the latter case, the post office will send the completed form to the Airgraph Section, Bombay. The completed form will be photographed at Bombay on a miniature film measuring about half an inch by half an inch. The films will be sent throughout by air from India to the United Kingdom where a photographic facsimile of the original letter measuring about five inches by four inches will be made from the film and delivered to the addressee by the British Post Office after being enclosed in a cover.

3. The postage for an airgraph letter will be three annas if posted by a member of His Majesty's Military, Naval or Air Forces (including service personnel of the Dominions and India) stationed in India and fourteen annas if posted by a member of the public. The postage should be prepaid

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour. Insurance, Transport.  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

by the sender by means of stamps affixed in the space provided for the purpose on the back of the airgraph form. If the sender desires to send more than one form, stamps of the appropriate value must be affixed on each form. The name and address of the sender and the addressee should be inserted on each form. Airgraph letters not written on the special airgraph form or not fully prepaid with postage will not be accepted.

4. When airgraphs are posted direct by members of the public to the Airgraph Section, G. P. O., Bombay, no postage need be paid on the cover containing the airgraph or airgraphs, it being understood that the requisite postage has been paid on each airgraph. Large size covers, which should not be less than  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches long, should be used for the despatch of the airgraphs and the folding, which should only be parallel to the printed instructions, should not be done more than twice.

5. It is quite necessary that the communication and particularly the address, should be written very plainly in black or blue black ink or with a soft pencil, if a pencil is used. There is no restriction as to the number of words to be included in the communication, but the public are warned that small writing is quite unsuitable for photographic purposes. In any case, the name and address of the addressee should be written legibly in large block letters in English in the panel at the top of the airgraph form.

#### Serial No. 282.

Ordinance No. V of 1942, dated the 27th January, 1942.

#### *Motor Vehicles (Drivers) Ordinance, 1942*

Ordinance No. V of 1942, dated the 27th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department:—

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to take powers to require persons capable of driving motor vehicles to place themselves and their services at the disposal of Government;

Now, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act as set out in the Ninth Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

IV of 1939.  
26 Geo. 5. c. 2.

Short title,  
extent and  
commence-  
ment.

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Motor Vehicles (Drivers) Ordinance, 1942.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In this Ordinance, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "licensing authority" means a licensing authority appointed for the purposes of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939;

IV of 1939.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

- (b) "motor vehicle" means any mechanically propelled vehicle adapted for use upon roads;
- (c) "Provincial Government" means, in relation to a Chief Commissioner's Province, the Chief Commissioner;
- (d) "transport vehicle" has the meaning assigned to that expression in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

IV of 1939.

3. (1) The Provincial Government may cause any licensing authority to prepare for the Province or for any area in the Province a register in which shall be entered the names of such persons within the Province or area, as the case may be, who are capable of driving a motor vehicle as the licensing authority may think fit to enter, together with such details of their qualifications as drivers as may be prescribed by rules made under section 8.

Register of  
motor vehicle  
drivers.

(2) The register shall show under separate headings those persons who are capable of driving a transport vehicle, and those persons who are not so capable.

(3) The licensing authority shall, on entering the name of any person in the register, send to that person a notice in writing informing him that his name has been entered in the register for the Province or area, as the case may be, stating whether he has been registered as capable of driving a transport vehicle or not, and informing him of the provisions of section 4 and section 5 of this Ordinance.

(4) The licensing authority may, for the purpose of preparing the register under sub-section (1), by notice in writing, call upon any person to furnish in accordance with the requirements of the notice any information relating to his qualifications as a driver of motor vehicles which may be required by such notice.

4. (1) Any officer empowered in this behalf by the Provincial Government may, by order in writing delivered to any person whose name is enrolled in the register referred to in section 3, require him to present himself at such time and at such place and to such authority within the Province as may be specified in the order and to perform within the Province such services and for such time as may be so specified or as may be required of him by the authority to whom he has presented himself in pursuance of such order.

Power to  
requisition  
services.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

(2) An order under sub-section (1) may require a person to drive a motor vehicle notwithstanding that he is not licensed under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, IV of 1939, to drive a motor vehicle or a motor vehicle of the class to which the vehicle to be driven belongs, and nothing in section 3 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, shall IV of 1939, apply to such person in respect of any motor vehicle driven by him in obedience to any such order.

Registered persons to notify changes of address, and obtain permission to leave area of registration.

5. Any person to whom the notice under sub-section (3) of section 3 is sent shall thereafter, on any change occurring in his address, at once report such change to the licensing authority, and shall not depart out of the Province or area, as the case may be, in which he is registered without first informing the licensing authority and receiving permission from that authority to depart.

Penalties.

6. (1) Whoever fails to comply with the requirements of any notice issued under sub-section (4) of section 3 or in purported compliance with any such notice knowingly or recklessly makes any untrue statement, or without reasonable excuse fails to report as required by section 5 any change occurring in his address shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(2) Whoever without reasonable excuse fails to comply with an order in writing made under sub-section (1) of section 4 or to perform in the manner required any service which he is required to perform in pursuance of such order or, in contravention of section 5, departs out of the area in which he is registered shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

(3) Whoever being the employer of a person required by an order under sub-section (1) of section 4 to present himself for service does anything calculated to prevent such person from or to obstruct such person in complying with the order shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

Sanction for prosecutions.

7. No prosecution for an offence punishable under this Ordinance and no prosecution for an offence punishable under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, committed by a person who is for the time being acting in obedience to an order under sub-section (1) of section 4 of this Ordinance, shall be instituted without the previous sanction in writing of the Provincial IV of 1939.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

Government or of an authority authorised in this behalf by the Provincial Government.

8. (1) The Provincial Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Ordinance. <sup>Power to make rules.</sup>

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, rules may be made providing for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the form of the register referred to in section 3, the principles to be followed in selecting names for entry therein, and the details to be recorded therein;
- (b) the form of any order in writing or notice in writing to be issued under this Ordinance;
- (c) the payment of persons whose services are requisitioned under this Ordinance for the services rendered.

Serial No. 283.

No. W. 26 (52)/41, dated the 27th January, 1942.

*Loading or Un-loading of petroleum tankers.*

No. W.-26 (52)/41, dated the 27th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in Communications Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 88 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to declare that the restrictions imposed by paragraph 4 (a) of Part II of rule 51 of the Bombay Port Rules, 1925, shall not apply to the loading or unloading of petroleum tankers carrying dangerous petroleum, provided always that the requirements of the said rule are otherwise complied with.

Serial No. 284.

Press Note, dated the 29th January, 1942.

*Technical Personnel for National Services: Tribunals' powers extended.*

Press Note, dated the 29th January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Labour Department:—

The National Service (Technical Personnel) Amendment Ordinance, 1942, issued to-day extends the definition of "technical personnel" to cover such classes of apprentices and such Asiatic immigrants in British India from Asiatic territories as may be notified in the official gazette.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

The Ordinance also extends the definition of "industrial undertakings" so as to cover training establishments and industrial concerns engaged on designing, testing and installing. Aircraft undertakings have also been brought within the scope of the Ordinance.

Formerly factories engaged on work of national importance were notified in the official gazette. This is no longer possible and factories may now be notified by order in writing.

Under the new Ordinance a quorum may be formed at meetings of Tribunals without the presence of Chairman, and a Tribunal may delegate to the Chairman such of its powers as may be approved by the Central Government.

Technical Inspectors are being appointed to work for the Tribunals, and section 6 of the Ordinance has been amended so as to empower these Inspectors to enter factory premises and call for information. This power was formerly exercised only by members of Tribunals.

#### *Concession to Volunteers.*

The new Ordinance gives Tribunals power to direct technical personnel to undertake employment in the National Service not only in notified factories but also in training establishments in their jurisdiction or in factories or technical posts under the Crown in any part of British India. It also gives Tribunals power to direct industrial undertakings to train men for employment in industry.

The Central Government has been empowered under the new Ordinance to require industrial undertakings to release technical personnel who wish to undertake employment in His Majesty's forces or in civilian posts outside India and gives such volunteers the right to reinstatement in their old jobs after the war.

Under the original Ordinance Tribunals had power to refuse permission to technical personnel to leave their employment. Tribunals are now empowered to lay down the terms of service under which persons, who have been refused permission to leave their employment, shall continue in their employment.

Finally, a revised Schedule containing 124 trades and occupations has been substituted for the old Schedule containing 77 trades and occupations.

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**Serial No. 285.**

**Ordinance No. VI of 1942, dated the 29th January, 1942.**

*National Service (Technical Personnel) Amendment Ordinance, 1942.*

Ordinance No. VI of 1942, dated the 29th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department:—

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary further to amend the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance, 1940, for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

Now, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act as set out in the Ninth Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

28 Geo. 5, c. 2.

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the National Service (Technical Personnel) Amendment Ordinance, 1942. Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

II of 1940.

2. In sub-section (2) of section 1 of the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance, 1940 (hereinafter referred to as the said Ordinance), the word "Indian" shall be omitted. Amendment of section 1, Ordinance II of 1940.

3. In section 2 of the said Ordinance,—

(a) for clause (a) the following clause shall be substituted, namely:— Amendment of section 2, Ordinance II of 1940.

(a) "technical personnel" includes all persons normally employed, or declared by a Tribunal to be normally employed, in any of the capacities specified in the Schedule, and any such person, or class of persons undergoing training in any such capacity, as may be declared by the Central Government by notification in the official Gazette to be technical personnel for the purposes of this Ordinance; but does not include any person who is not liable under section 3 to undertake employment in the national service;";

(b) to clause (b) the following shall be added, namely:—

"and includes any place deemed to be a factory in pursuance of a declaration made under sub-section (1) of section 5 of that Act";

(c) for clause (d) the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

(d) "industrial undertaking" means—

(i) any concern engaged in—

(a) the manufacture or production of any article or commodity,

(b) the supply or distribution of light, power or water,

(c) the supply or maintenance of any form of mechanised transport;

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies.  
Labour, Insurance, Transport.  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

(ii) any concern engaged in installing equipment or erecting premises for the purposes of or preparing and producing designs for or testing the products of any concern of the nature specified in sub-clause (i);

(iii) any training establishment;

(iv) any other undertaking which the Central Government may, by general or special declaration notified in the official Gazette, declare to be an industrial undertaking;";

(d) for clause (e) the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

'(e) "employment in the national service" means employment undertaken in pursuance of an order passed under clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 7 or under clause (b) of sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 10;";

(e) in clause (f), after the words "by notification" the words "or order in writing" shall be inserted;

(f) in clause (i), after the word "trades" the words "or occupations" shall be inserted.

Amendment of  
section 3,  
Ordinance II  
of 1940.

4. In section 3 of the said Ordinance, after the words "being Indian British subjects" the words "or Asiatic immigrants from any Asiatic territory outside India notified in this behalf by the Central Government in the official Gazette" shall be inserted.

Amendment of  
section 4,  
Ordinance II  
of 1940.

5. In section 4 of the said Ordinance,—

(a) in sub-section (1), after the words "by notification in the official Gazette" the words "or by order in writing" shall be inserted;

(b) in sub-section (2), for the words "Every notified factory shall be eligible to apply" the words "Every notified factory, training establishment or department under the Crown shall be eligible to apply in the prescribed form" shall be substituted;

(c) after sub-section (2) the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

"(3) The Central Government may, as a condition of declaring or of continuing to recognise any factory as a notified factory, by general

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

or special order, require that the factory shall make such provision as may be specified in the order in regard to the terms of service and conditions of work of its employees or for affording technical instruction and training."

6. In section 5 of the said Ordinance,—

Amendment of  
section 5,  
Ordinance II  
of 1940.

(a) for sub-section (3) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(3) Any two members of the Tribunal shall constitute a quorum";

(b) to sub-section (6) the following shall be added, namely:—

"and a Court for the purposes of clause (aa) of the proviso to section 200 of that Code";

(c) after sub-section (7) the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

"(8) A Tribunal may, subject to the prescribed conditions and limitations, delegate to its chairman any of its functions."

7. In sub-section (2) of section 6 of the said Ordinance,—

Amendment of  
section 6,  
Ordinance II  
of 1940.

(a) in clause (b), after the words "one of its members" the words "or an Inspector appointed by it" shall be inserted;

(b) in clause (c), after the word "authorise" the words "an Inspector appointed by it or" shall be inserted.

8. For section 7 of the said Ordinance the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Substitution of  
new section for  
section 7,  
Ordinance II  
of 1940.  
Release,  
disposal and  
training of  
technical  
personnel by  
order of  
Tribunal.

"7. (1) Subject to any rules made in this behalf under section 19, a Tribunal may, by order in the prescribed form,—

(a) require the owner or manager of any industrial undertaking other than a notified factory or a training establishment to release such technical personnel as it may specify for employment in the national service,

(b) direct technical personnel, who are either unemployed or are not already employed in a notified factory, training establishment

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport.  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.,*

or technical post under the Crown, to undertake employment in the national service in any notified factory or training establishment within the limits of its jurisdiction, or in any factory or technical post under the Crown in any part of British India, .

- (c) transfer technical personnel in respect of whom an order has been passed under clause (b) from one form or place of employment in the national service to another,
- (d) direct technical personnel, whether employed or unemployed, to present themselves at such place and time as may be specified in the order for interview or inquiry and, if so required, for submission to a test of their technical skill,
- (e) require the owner or manager of any industrial undertaking (other than an undertaking under the Crown) to provide training for such numbers of persons as technical personnel on such terms and conditions as may be specified in the order,

and such order shall be complied with within such period or on such date as may be specified in the order.

(2) No person included in the definition of technical personnel, who has been directed under sub-section (1) to undertake employment in the national service, shall be discharged from or leave his employment in such service unless the employer or the person concerned, as the case may be, has previously obtained the permission in writing of the Tribunal

Amendment of  
section 8,  
Ordinance II of  
1940.

9. In section 8 of the said Ordinance,—

(a) after the words “in a notified factory” the words “, training establishment or technical post under the Crown” shall be inserted;

(b) for the words, brackets, figure and letter “under clause (b) of section 7” the words, brackets, figures and letters “under clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 7” shall be substituted.

Amendment of  
section 9,  
Ordinance II  
of 1940.

10. In section 9 of the said Ordinance, for the words, brackets, figure and letter “or clause (b) of section 7” the words, brackets, figures and letters “clause (b), clause (c) or clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 7” shall be substituted.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

Amendment of  
section 10,  
Ordinance II  
of 1940.

11. In section 10 of the said Ordinance,—

(a) in sub-section (1),—

(i) after the words “and may,” the words “whether or not a Tribunal has been so required to report” shall be inserted;

(ii) for clause (a) the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(a) require any industrial undertaking by which technical personnel is employed to release such personnel as may be specified in the order for employment in the national service”;

(iii) in clause (b), for the words “any such personnel” the words “any technical personnel” shall be substituted;

(iv) after clause (b) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(bb) direct that any technical personnel engaged in an industrial undertaking under conditions not amounting to employment in the national service shall, for the purposes of sub-section (3), be deemed to have been taken into employment in the national service”;

(b) for sub-section (2) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2) The Central Government may, by order in writing, transfer technical personnel from one form or place of employment in the national service to another, and the employer and the personnel concerned shall comply with such order.”;

(c) in sub-section (3), the words “in each case after consultation with the Tribunal concerned, if any” shall be omitted;

(d) in sub-section (4), for the words “notified factory, training establishment or post under the Crown” the words “form or place of employment” shall be substituted;

(e) sub-section (5) shall be omitted and sub-section (6) shall be renumbered as sub-section (5);

(f) in sub-section (5) as so renumbered,—

(i) after the word “directed” the words, brackets and figures “under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2)” shall be inserted;

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport.  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

- (ii) the words "in a training establishment or technical post under the Crown" and the words "in such establishment or post" shall be omitted, and for the words "the head of the establishment or department" the words "the employer" shall be substituted.

12. After section 10 of the said Ordinance the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of new section 10A in Ordinance II of 1940. Release of technical personnel for employment overseas or in His Majesty's Forces.

"10A. (1) Where a person included in the definition of technical personnel is willing to undertake employment in any of the capacities specified in the Schedule in His Majesty's Forces or outside India, and the Central Government is satisfied that such person would if released be taken into such employment and, in the case of employment outside India, that the employment to be undertaken is of national importance, the Central Government may by order in writing require the owner or manager of any industrial undertaking by which such person is for the time being employed to release him for such employment.

(2) Subject to any rules made in this behalf under section 19, a Tribunal may exercise the powers conferred on the Central Government by sub-section (1) in respect of technical personnel employed in any industrial undertaking other than an undertaking under the Crown.

(3) For the purposes of section 11, a person who has been released on a requirement under this section shall be deemed to have been released for employment in the national service."

13. In section 13 of the said Ordinance,—

Amendment of section 13, Ordinance II of 1940.

(a) in sub-section (1),—

(i) for the words "When a Tribunal has been constituted for any area, it" the words and figure "Subject to any rules made in this behalf under section 19, a Tribunal" shall be substituted;

(ii) the words "in the area" and "to its employees" shall be omitted:

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

(b) for sub-section (2) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2) After any such notice has been posted no person included within the definition of technical personnel who is either employed in or is undergoing training in that undertaking shall leave his employment or training unless he has previously obtained the permission in writing of the Tribunal, and if any person leaves his employment or training without such permission, he may, without prejudice to his liability under section 14, be ordered by the Tribunal to return to his employment or training.”;

(c) after sub-section (2) the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(2A) Where the Tribunal refuses permission to leave employment, the Tribunal may, of its own motion or on application by the person refused permission, lay down subject to the prescribed conditions the terms of service on which the employer shall continue to retain him in employment, and the employer shall not thereafter, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (3), discharge, dismiss, suspend or release such person without the previous permission of the Tribunal.”;

(d) in sub-section (3), for the words “or release”, where they occur for the first time, the words “suspend, release or remove from one factory to another” shall be substituted, and for the words “or release”, where they occur for the second time, the words “suspension, release or removal” shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 19, Ordinance II of 1940. 14. In sub-section (2) of section 19 of the said Ordinance,—

(a) in clause (c), for the words, brackets, letter and figure “clause (c) of section 7” the words, brackets, letter and figure “clause (d) of section 7” shall be substituted;

(b) in clause (d), after the word “conditions” the words “and limitations” shall be inserted, and after the figure “8” the words, brackets, figures and letters “sub-section (2) of section 10A and sub-section (2A) of section 13” shall be added;

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

(c) in clause (f), for the words, brackets and figures "sub-sections (3) and (4)" the words, brackets and figures "sub-sections (1), (3) and (4)" shall be substituted;

(d) in clause (g), before the word "notices" the word "applications," shall be inserted.

Substitution  
of new  
Schedule or  
the Schedule to  
Ordinance II  
of 1940.

15. For the Schedule to the said Ordinance the following Schedule shall be substituted, namely:—

## “THE SCHEDULE.

[See section 2 (a).]

### TECHNICAL PERSONNEL.

#### *Managerial or Operational Staff.*

1. Aircraft Pilots
2. Assistant Works Managers.
3. Chemists (industrial, metallurgical, analytical and technical research).
4. Civil Engineers.
5. Electrical Engineers.
6. Mechanical Engineers.
7. Production Engineers.
8. Works Managers.

#### *Supervisory Staff.*

1. Assistant Foremen.
2. Chargehands.
3. Chargemen.
4. Chemical Process Foremen.
5. Ground Engineers (Aircraft).
6. Inspectors (of all grades).
7. Inspectors of material.
8. Leading Hands.
9. Master Tailors and Master Cutters.
10. Overseers.
11. Storekeepers, Storeholders.
12. Supervising Mistries.
13. Supervisors.
14. Viewers.
15. Works Chemists
16. W

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

*Skilled and Semi-skilled Trades and Occupations.*

1. Aircraft Mechanics.
2. Armature Winders.
3. Armourers.
4. Beater Mistries (Paper Mill).
5. Beltmen.
6. Blacksmiths, Angle Smiths, Spring Makers, Heavy Forge Smiths.  
Drop Stampers.
7. Boiler Cleaners.
8. Boiler Makers, Platers.
9. Boot and Shoe Makers.
10. Braizers.
11. Bricklayers.
12. Brick Moulders.
13. Brick and Tile Makers.
14. Bronzers and Lacquerers.
15. Carpenters, Joiners.
16. Caulkers.
17. Chemical Assistants (Analysts).
18. Chemical Process Workers.
19. Coach Finishers.
20. Component Setters. Machine and Tool Setters.
21. Coopers.
22. Coppersmiths.
23. Core Makers.
24. Crane Drivers.
25. Cupola Men.
26. Curriers.
27. Cutlers.
28. Die Sinkers.
29. Draughtsmen (mechanical, structural, jig and tool).
30. Electricians.
31. Electroplaters.
32. Engine Drivers (Steam and Internal Combustion).
33. Engravers.
34. Erectors.
35. Estimators.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour; Insurance, Transport.  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

36. Examiners (Tool and Wood).
37. Filers, Vicemen.
38. Fillers (Brushware).
39. Fitters.
40. Furnacemen, Firemen, Stokers.
41. Galvanizers.
42. Gauge and Tool Fitters.
43. Hammermen, Holders up, Strikers
44. Ingot Parters.
45. Instrument Mechanics.
46. Lead Burners.
47. Lithographers.
48. Lithoprinters.
49. Machine Mistries (Paper Mill).
50. Machinists, Drillers, Shapers, Millers, Planers, Polishers,  
Grinders.
51. Markers Out.
52. Masons.
53. Millwrights.
54. Motor Mechanics.
55. Motormen.
56. Moulders.
57. Painters.
58. Pattern Makers.
59. Petrol Mechanics.
60. Photo-Litho Operators.
61. Process Photographers
62. Plumbers.
63. Precision Grinders, Gauge and Tool Grinders.
64. Press Workers.
65. Progressmen, Routers or Chasers.
66. Rate Fixers.
67. Riveters.
68. Riggers, and
69. Ropeworkers
70. Saddlers.
71. Sawyers.
72. Slotters.
73. Storemen.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

74. Surveyors.
75. Tanners.
76. Tin Smiths.
77. Tool Hardeners.
78. Tool Makers.
79. Tracers, Ferro-printers.
80. Trimmers.
81. Tube Workers.
82. Turners.
83. Upholsterers.
84. Vulcanists.
85. Weighmen.
86. Welders, acetylene and electric.
87. Wheelers.
88. Wireless Operators.
89. Wiremen.
90. Wood Machinists."

Serial No. 286.

**Press Communiqué, dated the 29th January, 1942.**

*Cotton Cultivators' Relief Fund.*

Press Communiqué, dated the 29th January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

The Government of India very recently issued a Press Communiqué announcing their decision to form a special fund to be used for the relief of cultivators of short staple cotton. The fund is to be created from the proceeds of the additional duty of 1 anna per lb. on imported raw cotton which has been imposed by an Ordinance issued today.

The Government of India wish to emphasise that the accounts of this fund will be kept separate from the general accounts of Government and that the imposition of the duty is a temporary measure.

Their intention is to remove the duty when they are satisfied that the amount in the fund has become sufficient to meet all the liabilities that will be incurred in pursuance of the objects for which it was created.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.,*

Serial No. 287.

Ordinance No. VIII of 1942, dated the 29th January, 1942.

*Cotton Fund Ordinance, 1942.*

Ordinance No. VIII of 1942, dated the 29th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department:—

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to enable a fund to be established for financing measures for the benefit of the growers of certain types of cotton which were exported in large quantities to the Far East before the outbreak of the present war with Japan;

Now, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act as set out in the Ninth Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:— 26 Geo. 5, c. 2.

Short title,  
extent and  
commence-  
ment.

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Cotton Fund Ordinance, 1942.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Additional  
duty of  
customs on  
cotton.

2. There shall be levied and collected in addition to any duty of customs imposed by or under any enactment for the time being in force an additional duty of customs on raw cotton imported into any port in British India at the rate of one anna per pound.

Establishment  
of fund and  
purposes  
thereof.

3. The proceeds of the additional import duty imposed on raw cotton by this Ordinance shall be credited to a separate fund to be established by the Central Government, and the said fund shall be utilised by the Central Government to finance such measures for the benefit of the growers of cotton in India as the Central Government thinks advisable.

Serial No. 288.

Press Note, dated the 30th January, 1942.

*Automobile industry scheme: Government not influenced by vested interests.*

Press Note, dated the 30th January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

A statement which has appeared in the Press purporting to have been issued by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as Chairman of the National Planning Committee contains the following passages:—

- (1) "The Eastern Group Conference still apparently thinks in terms of India chiefly supplying raw materials and agricultural products and big industries being concentrated in other countries."

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

- (2) "Probably the most remarkable instance of Government's policy in the industrial field has been the veto on development of Indian automobile industry. The reasons advanced are the most puerile imaginable. For years past efforts had been made by the Indian Industrialists to start a motor industry in India. At last everything was settled, contracts were made, capital was forthcoming and all that was necessary was Government's consent. One would have thought that under the stress of war requirements any Government would have welcomed the development. Not so the British Government in India. It is stated they were influenced by vested interests of American motor-car industry who did not want India to develop her own automobile industry."
- (3) "Now it appears that the American authorities are starting some kind of motor plant somewhere in Sind. Objections previously raised as to the diversion of labour, etc., become now still more absurd. The whole thing is a fantastic illustration of the hold of foreign vested interests."

These statements are entirely incorrect. The Eastern Group Supply Council which was founded as a result of the Eastern Group Conference does not purchase from India or arrange supply from India of raw materials. It is concerned, save in a very few special cases, entirely with processed or manufactured goods.

With regard to the second part of the statement, the consent of the Government of India to the establishment of an automobile industry was not required. What the promoters of the scheme asked for from the Government of India was a guarantee of interest on the capital three crores invested in regard to a scheme for the gradual assembly and later part manufacture of automobiles, a contract for which had been entered into by the promoters with an American automobile company.

The Government was prepared to consider the granting of certain assurances such as the levy of import duties on motor-cars and rebates of the duty paid on certain imported parts, but although the Bombay Ministry had before the war provisionally offered to guarantee interest on the capital invested for a period of 10 years, subject to certain very important stipulations, the Government of that Province did not find itself able, after the war had broken out, to confirm this offer unless the scheme could be described as a contribution to the war effort. This, they were informed by the Government of India, could not be stated for reasons which have already been repeatedly given publicly.

*The Sind Scheme.*

It may be added that at the time the details of the contract entered into by the promoters with the American company were not placed before the public and the prospective shareholders. A later proposal for the granting of dollar facilities for import of machinery in connection with the same scheme depended upon the placing of orders by the Government of

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

India for vehicles of a type which the Military did not at the time wish to introduce into the Army.

With particular reference to the statement that the Government of India was influenced by vested interests of the American motor-car industry in any of these decisions, it may be pointed out that the very contract to which reference has been made in this statement was with an American automobile company whose types of cars were intended to be put on the market either after assembly or part manufacture.

No commercial automobile plant of any kind is being established in Sind. The position as regards a certain proposed installation in that Province was fully explained by the Secretary of State in a recent reply to a question in Parliament; he said:—"I presume Mr. Ammon is referring to the plant which the United States authorities are to establish and operate in India on the lease and lend basis. The purpose of this is solely to enable supplies from America to ourselves and Russia to be effectively used, and the manufacture of trucks, as distinct from their assembly and repair, is not in view. Thus in no sense can it be regarded as amounting to the establishment of an automobile industry and it has no bearing on the matter referred to in the latter part of the question. There are of course already several assembly plants in India."

Serial No. 289.

No. 42/129/S., dated the 31st January, 1942.

*Exercise of powers in respect of consumption and supply of coal.*

No. 42/129/S., dated the 31st January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Railway Department (Railway Board):—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1939 (XXXV of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the powers conferred on it by clauses (a), (c) and (f) of sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules shall be exercisable also by the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, in respect of coal required by railways for locomotive consumption, and in respect of any undertaking engaged in the production, supply or distribution of such coal.

Serial No. 290.

No. 14-W.R.I/41, dated the 26th April, 1941, published on 31st January, 1942.

*War Risks (Goods) Insurance Rules.*

No. 14-W. R. I./41, dated the 26th April 1941, published on 31st January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce as for the time being in force is published for general information:—

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

No. 14-W. R. 1/41, dated the 26th April 1941.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940 (No. IX of 1940), and in supersession of the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 9-W. R. I./40, dated the 14th September 1940, the Central Government is pleased to make the following rules, namely:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Rules.

(2) These rules shall extend to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan and those excluded and partially excluded areas in which the Ordinance is for the time being in force.

2. In these rules,—

(i) "Government Agent" means any person or firm employed under section 6 to act as agent of the Central Government for any of the purposes of the Ordinance;

(ii) "Ordinance" means the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940;

(iii) "Scheme" means the scheme referred to in sub-section (1) of section 5 as the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Scheme;

(iv) "Section" means a section of the Ordinance;

(v) "Fund" means the fund referred to in sub-section (1) of section 9 as the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Fund.

3. For the purposes of the Ordinance and these Rules,

(1) the following risks shall be war risks, namely the risks of—

(a) damage occurring (whether accidentally or not) as the direct result of action taken by the enemy, or action taken in combating the enemy or in repelling an imagined attack by the enemy;

(b) damage occurring (whether accidentally or not) as the direct result of measures taken under proper authority to avoid the spreading of, or otherwise to mitigate, the consequences of such damage as aforesaid;

(c) accidental damage occurring as the direct result—

(i) of any precautionary or preparatory measure taken under proper authority with a view to preventing or hindering the carrying out of any attack by the enemy; or

(ii) of precautionary or preparatory measures involving the doing of work on land and taken under proper authority in any way in anticipation of enemy action,

3. in either case, measures involving a substantial degree of risk to property:

Provided that the measures mentioned in sub-clause (c) do not include the imposing of restrictions on the display of lights or measures taken for training purposes:

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.,*

(2) such action against the enemy as is referred to in sub-clause (a) of clause (1)—

(a) shall, in relation to any ship or aircraft taking part in such action, be deemed to continue until the ship or aircraft has returned to its base;

(b) includes naval, military or air reconnaissances and patrols.

4. Every policy of insurance issued under the Scheme shall be in the Form given in the First Schedule to these Rules, and shall be in respect of the period ending on the last day of the quarter in which the policy is issued.

5. Every person insuring goods against war risks under the Scheme shall apply for the insurance under a single policy of all goods insurable under the Ordinance which are at the time of such application owned by him within one and the same Presidency town or district in the course of his business as a seller of goods and which are not at the time of such application covered by a policy insuring them against war risks under the Scheme:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall be deemed to prohibit any person from applying for the insurance under a single policy of goods owned by him in more than one Presidency town or district.

6. (1) The premium payable under any policy of insurance issued under the Scheme during the quarter ending on the 31st December 1940, or the quarter ending on the 31st March 1941, shall be payable at the rate of one thirty-second per cent. per month or part of a month and during the quarter ending on the 30th June 1941 or the quarter ending on the 30th September 1941, at the rate of one anna per month or part of a month for each complete sum of one hundred rupees.

(2) The premium payable under any policy of insurance issued under the Scheme during any quarter subsequent to that ending on 30th September 1941 shall be payable at the rate fixed by the Central Government by notification in that behalf.

(3) No refund of premium shall be allowed otherwise than in accordance with section 11.

7. The amount of premium payable under the first policy of insurance issued under the Scheme to any person in respect of any quarter, or part of a quarter, shall not be less than five rupees in the case of a policy issued for a period not exceeding one month, or less than ten rupees in the case of a policy issued for a period exceeding one month:

Provided that the amount of premium payable under any subsequent policy issued under the Scheme to the same person in respect of the same quarter, or part of the same quarter, shall not be less than two rupees and eight annas.

8. The following associations are prescribed for the purposes of clause (a) of the proviso to section 6:—

1. The Indian Insurance Companies Association, Industrial Assurance Building, Churchgate, Bombay.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

2. The Indian Insurance Companies Association, 102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta.
3. The Calcutta Insurance Association, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.
4. The Madras Fire Insurance Association, 2-6, Second Line Beach, Madras.
5. The Bombay Fire Insurance Association, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
6. The Fire Salvage Association of Bombay, Limited, Bombay.
7. The Bombay Accident Insurance Association, Bombay.
8. The Bombay Underwriters' Association, Bombay.

9. For the purposes of the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 7 the maximum amount shall be Rs. 20,000.

10. (1) Every application for insurance under the Scheme shall be in accordance with the Form given in the Third Schedule to these Rules, and shall be made to a Government Agent or to such officer as may be authorised by a Government Agent in this behalf.

(2) Every such application shall be accompanied by the requisite premium which may be remitted by bank draft, cheque, money order or postal order, or delivered in cash.

*Note.*—Where the remittance is by cheque, the amount, if any, charged by the Government Agent's bank as collection charges shall be deducted from the amount of the cheque, and the applicant given credit only for the balance.

11. Every policy of insurance issued on an application made in accordance with the provisions of rule 10 shall take effect from the date of the receipt of the application by the Government Agent or, as the case may be, the officer authorised by the Government Agent, or on and from the date given in the application as the date on which the insurance is to commence, whichever is later.

12. (1) If the amount accompanying the application falls short of the premium due on the sum for which the goods are proposed for insurance a policy for such proportion of the sum proposed as the amount paid bears to the premium due shall be issued, and the applicant shall make a further application for insurance of the balance.

(2) If no amount accompanies the application, the application if otherwise in order may be kept in suspense pending the receipt of the requisite premium; and on receipt of the requisite premium, a policy of insurance shall be issued on such application, and shall take effect from the date of receipt of the premium or on and from the date given in the application as the date on which the insurance is to commence, whichever is later.

(3) If the application for insurance is not received in accordance with the Form as given in the Third Schedule to these Rules, the premium may be retained by the Government Agent and the application returned to the applicant for resubmission. A policy of insurance shall be issued

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.,*

on receipt of such application correctly made out in accordance with the Form and that policy shall take effect from the date of receipt of the application so made out, or on and from the date given in the application as the date on which the insurance is to commence whichever is later.

13. The Government Agent shall issue a policy of insurance as soon as possible after the receipt of an application in accordance with the provisions of rule 10:

Provided that—

(a) if the application shows that the applicant has taken out an insurance in respect of the same goods or any part thereof against fire, marine, or accident risks with any other insurance company, the Government Agent may, in his discretion, postpone the issue of the policy until enquiries have been made from that company; and

(b) if the premium is remitted by cheque, the Government Agent may, in his discretion, postpone the issue of the policy until the cheque has been cashed.

14. In the event of the loss of a policy a duplicate policy will not be issued, but if it is satisfactorily proved that a policy has been issued, the absence of that policy will not be a bar to a claim under it.

15. (1) All claims shall be submitted in writing in the Form set forth in the Fifth Schedule to these Rules to the Government Agent concerned within the time specified in condition 4 of the Conditions set forth in the Second Schedule to these Rules.

(2) On receipt of a claim, the Government Agent shall have it verified, and the loss or damage, if any, assessed, by a person who is for the time being included in the list of recognised Loss Assessors issued and maintained by the Central Government in this behalf, or if the Central Government so directs, by such person as may be specially deputed by it for the purpose:

Provided that in case of loss or damage in a district where none of the loss assessors, included in the list of recognised Loss Assessors resides or is present, such verification and assessment shall be made by a person who may be deputed for the purpose either by any of the prescribed associations or by any of the Special Officers, War Risks (Goods) Insurance.

(3) As soon as the Loss Assessor has verified the claim and assessed the loss or damage, if any, he shall report thereon to the Government Agent who shall after further verification as he thinks fit to make, forward the report, with his remarks and recommendation, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce through the Accounts Officer to whom the counterfoil of the policy was sent.

(4) If the claim is proved to the satisfaction of the Central Government, a payment order will be issued in favour of the claimant, who, on receipt of payment, which will be made through the Government Agent, shall give a receipt in the Form set forth in the Sixth Schedule to these Rules.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

16. An account of all sums received into and paid out of the Fund shall be prepared in the Form set forth in the Fourth Schedule to these Rules and shall be published annually.

## FIRST SCHEDULE.

[See rule 4.]

Policy No.....



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### WAR RISKS (GOODS) INSURANCE ORDINANCE, 1940.

*Policy of Insurance in respect of goods insurable thereunder.*

This Policy and the Specification hereto (which forms an integral part of this Policy) shall be read together as one contract, and the words and expressions to which specific meanings have been attached in the Specification shall bear those meanings wherever they may appear.

#### *The Specification.*

The Governor General.

The Governor General of India in Council

The Government Agent

The Insured

Address

The Insured's Business

The Property Insured

Sum for which Insured: Rs.

Period of Insurance: From the                      day of                      194  
to the                      day of                      194

The Premium: Rs.  
day of

received on the  
194

WHEREAS the insured has made and forwarded to the Government Agent a signed application for insurance and has paid the amount of premium named above:

NOW this Policy witnesseth that in consideration of the insured paying to the Governor General the said premium, the Governor General agrees (subject to the conditions contained in the Second Schedule to the War

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.,*

Risks (Goods) Insurance Rules 1940, which conditions shall, so far as the nature of them respectively will permit, be deemed to be conditions precedent to the right of the insured to recover hereunder) that if during the period of insurance stated above the property insured or any part of such property shall suffer any loss or damage, being loss or damage caused by any act comprised in the expression "war risks" as defined for the time being by the said Rules, the Governor General will, where the loss or damage is suffered whilst the property affected is situated in British India, pay to the insured the value of that property at the time of the happening of its destruction or the amount of the damage, as the case may be or, at the option of the Governor General, reinstate or replace such property or any part thereof:

PROVIDED that the liability of the Governor General shall in no case exceed the sum insured hereby.

In witness whereof I, being duly authorised in that behalf, have hereto set my hand on behalf of the Governor General.

Dated,

The

194 .

It is hereby agreed and declared that being the persons carrying on the business of banking, shall to the extent of their interest in the property insured entitled jointly with the insured to the rights hereby granted to the insured, but not so as to grant to them any further or greater rights than those of the Insured under this policy.

Signed on behalf of the Governor General this

day of

194 .

NOTE.—This policy cannot be assigned or transferred and no premium is returnable except as provided under Section 11 of the Ordinance.

## SECOND SCHEDULE.

[See rule 15 (1) and the First Schedule.]

## CONDITIONS.

The Governor General shall be under no liability under any policy of insurance to which these conditions apply (hereinafter referred to as "the policy") if and in so far as the Insured is not entitled to be insured for the sum thereby insured in respect of the property insured under the Ordinance.

2. If at the time of the happening of any loss or damage the total value of the property insured shall exceed the sum insured under the policy, the Insured shall be considered as being his own insurer for the excess and shall bear a rateable share of the loss accordingly.

3. If at the time of the happening of any loss or damage there be any other insurance effected by or on behalf of the Insured covering any of

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

e property suffering that loss or damage, the liability of the Governor General under the policy shall be limited to its rateable proportion of such loss or damage.

4. On the happening of any loss or damage the Insured shall forthwith give notice thereof in writing to the Agent, and shall within ten days after such loss or damage, or such further time as the Agent may in writing allow, at his own expense deliver to the Agent a claim in writing containing as particular an account as may be reasonably practicable of the several articles or portions of property suffering that loss or damage and of the amount of such loss or damage, having regard to their value at the time of the loss or damage, together with details of any other insurances on the property insured. The Insured shall also give to the Agent all such proofs and information with respect to the claim as may reasonably be required, together with (if demanded) a declaration, verified by an affidavit, of the truth of the claim and of any matters connected therewith. No claim under the policy shall be payable unless the terms of this condition have been complied with.

5. If the claim be in any respect fraudulent, or if any fraudulent means or devices be used by the Insured or anyone acting on his behalf to obtain any benefit under this policy, or if any loss or damage be occasioned by the wilful act or with the connivance of the Insured, all benefits under the policy shall be forfeited.

6. If in his application for the insurance effected by the policy, the Insured shall have intentionally made a material under-statement of the value of the property insured all benefits under the policy shall be forfeited.

7. If the Governor General elects to reinstate or replace any property insured, the Insured shall at his own expense produce and give to the Governor General all such plans, documents, books and information as the Governor General may reasonably require. The Governor General shall not be bound to reinstate exactly or completely but only as circumstances permit and in reasonably sufficient manner and shall not in any case be bound to expend in respect of the property insured more than the sum insured thereon.

8. On the happening of any loss or damage in respect of which a claim is or may be made under the policy, the Agent and every person authorised by the Agent may, without thereby incurring any liability, and without diminishing the right of the Governor General to rely upon any conditions of the policy, enter, take or keep possession of the building or premises where the loss or damage has happened; and may take possession of or require to be delivered to them any of the property insured, and may keep possession of and deal with such property for all reasonable purposes and in any reasonable manner. This condition shall be evidence of the leave and licence of the Insured to the Governor General so to do. If the Insured or any one acting on his behalf shall not comply with the requirements of the Governor General, or shall hinder or obstruct the Governor General or any person acting on his behalf in doing any of the above mentioned acts, then all benefit under this policy shall be forfeited. The Insured shall not in any case be entitled to abandon any

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

property to the Governor General whether taken possession of by the Governor General or not.

9. The premium paid in respect of the policy or any part of such premium shall not in any event be returnable, except as provided in Section 11 of the Ordinance.

10. The policy shall not be assignable.

11. The following condition may be included in the policy at the request of the Insured:—

“It is hereby agreed and declared that.....  
being the persons carrying on the business of banking shall, to the extent of their interest in the property insured, be entitled jointly with the Insured to the rights hereby granted to the Insured, but not so as to grant to them any further or greater rights than those of the Insured under this policy”.

12. The liability of the Governor General under the policy shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum thereby insured, and accordingly after the happening of any loss or damage the said sum shall be deemed to be reduced by the amount of that loss or damage.

### THIRD SCHEDULE.

[See rule 10.]

IMPORTANT.—Before completing this application read the instructions overleaf.



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

#### WAR RISKS (GOODS) INSURANCE ORDINANCE, 1940.

*Application for insurance of Goods insurable thereunder.*

Applicant's Name

Address

Business

Goods to be Insured

Situation of Goods.

Estimated Full Value (which is the sum for which insurance must be effected) Rs.

Date of Insurance, is to commence

*Note.*—No policy will be issued and the Government of India will be under no liability until the premium has been received by the Insurance Company.

Are the goods insured against Fire, Marine, or Accident Risks?

If so, state (a) Name of Insurance Company.

(b) Policy No.

(c) Sum Insured Rs.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc..*

Has any other person any insurable interest in the goods to be insured.

If so, give particulars.

*Note.*—A policy once issued cannot be assigned or transferred nor is any part of the premium returnable.

To (Here insert name of Insurance Company through whom insurance is to be effected.).

I/We warrant that the above statements and particulars are true and I/We request you to effect War Risks (Goods) Insurance on my/our behalf with the Government of India in terms of the prescribed standard policy which I/We agree to accept.

I/We enclose bank draft/cheque/money order/postal order/cash value  
Rs

Signature of Applicant.

Date

*Note.*—Cheques on out-station banks should include bank exchange. If the amount received by the Insurance Company is insufficient to pay the premium on the full sum proposed for insurance a policy for such proportion of the sum proposed as the premium received bears to the correct premium will be issued and the Applicant must make a further application for insurance of the un-insured amount.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## WAR RISKS (GOODS) INSURANCE ORDINANCE, 1940.

### *Instructions.*

1. The Government of India have put to operation, as from the 1st October, 1940, the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Scheme whereby the Government undertake to insure certain Goods on land or on inland waters in British India against War Risks.

2. **GOODS INSURABLE.** The Ordinance defines the Goods to which the scheme applies; these include Goods (with certain exceptions) which are held for sale by persons carrying on business as sellers of goods, such as manufacturers, wholesale distributors, and retailers, including the raw materials from which goods are manufactured and goods in process of manufacture.

3. **GOODS NOT INSURABLE.** A list of goods which cannot be insured under the scheme has been published in the Gazette. For precise details of the goods concerned reference should be made to that list, but an idea of the kind of goods exempted may be obtained from the following

Growing crops; plants and trees; live-stock; fleeces and the skins of animals; coal and coke; ores and scrap of certain metals and alloys thereof; certain kinds of bricks, tiles and slates; certain specified kinds of manufactured iron and steel; gold, silver and other precious metals and manufactures and alloys thereof in specified forms; postage stamps; objects of art and craftsmanship not less than 100 years old; cement and lime; specified varieties of certain metals and alloys thereof; natural pearls; jewellery and precious and semi-precious stones; concrete products; certain specified kinds of printing machinery; and goods not for sale.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.,*

4. PROPERTY TO WHICH SCHEME DOES NOT APPLY: The Scheme does not apply to buildings, factory machinery and plant, and other forms of immovable property.

5. COMPULSORY INSURANCE: As from the 1st November 1940, any person carrying on business as a seller of goods must insure the whole of his goods which are insurable under this scheme for their full value if the value of such goods within one and the same Presidency Town or District exceeds Rs. 20,000. THE ORDINANCE PRESCRIBES HEAVY FINES FOR CONTRAVENTION.

6. HOW TO INSURE: The Application form overleaf should be completed and forwarded with a remittance for the premium to a Government Agent.

7. GOVERNMENT AGENTS: The Government of India have appointed certain Insurance Companies transacting Fire, Marine or Accident Insurance to act as Government Agents and issue policies under the scheme. If the goods are insured against Fire with an Insurance Company it is strongly recommended that the War Risks (Goods) Insurance should be arranged through that Company. If this is not done there may be considerable delay in obtaining cover.

8. PERIOD OF INSURANCE: The maximum period for which a policy will be issued is three months. Policies issued on or after the 1st October will expire on the 31st December; those issued on or after the 1st January will expire on the 31st March; those issued on or after the 1st April will expire on the 30th June; and those issued on or after the 1st July will expire on the 30th September. No policy will be issued to expire on any intermediate date.

9. RATE OF PREMIUM: The rate of premium is fixed quarterly and the current rate may be ascertained from any Government Agent.

10. CALCULATION OF PREMIUM: On insurances effected during the months of April, July, October and January three months' premium will be payable. On insurances effected during the months of May, August November and February two months' premium will be payable. On insurances effected during the months of June, September, December and March one month's premium will be payable.

11. MINIMUM PREMIUM: The minimum premium for the first policy issued to any person in any quarter for a period of one month or less will be Rs. 5. Similarly for the first policy issued for a period exceeding one month the minimum premium will be Rs. 10. For any subsequent policy issued to the same person in the same quarter, the minimum premium will be Rs. 2-8-0.

12. VOLUNTARY INSURANCE: Any person carrying on business as a seller of goods whose stocks of goods insurable under this scheme, within one and the same Presidency Town or District do not exceed Rs. 20,000 in value may insure under the scheme.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies, Labour, Insurance, Transport, Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

13. FLOATING POLICIES: In certain cases floating policies may be issued. Full details can be obtained on application to any Insurance Company appointed as Government Agent.

14. Full conditions to which the policy will be subject have been published in the Gazette

#### FOURTH SCHEDULE.

[See rule 16.]

*Account of sums received into and paid out of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Fund during the year ending* 394 .

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	Amount	Progress of receipts upto the end of		Amount	Progress of expenditure upto the end of
	Rs. AS. P.	Rs. AS. P.		Rs. AS. P.	Rs. AS. P.
1. Insurance Premia.			1. Remuneration and expenses of Government Agents, Insurance Associations and Advisors; and also of Loss Assessors appointed under rule 15 (2) and cost of form.		
2. Advances from General Revenues under section 9 (2).			2. Expenses of the Government Inspecting staff appointed under section 10 (1) and of the additional staff employed to cope with the work at the headquarters of the Central Government.		
			3. Expenses of the additional staff employed to cope with the audit and accounting arrangements.		
			4. Payments of liabilities under the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Scheme.		
			5. Refund of premium under section 11.		
			6. Repayments of Advances made under section 9 (2).		
3. Miscellaneous			7. Excess sums paid into general revenues under section 9 (3).		
Total					

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

## FIFTH SCHEDULE.

[See rule 15.]



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## WAR RISKS (GOODS) INSURANCE ORDINANCE, 1940.

*Statement of claims thereunder.*

Through.....Insurance Company,

Government Agents,

at.....

and the Accountant General.....

I/We ..... of (address) ..... do hereby solemnly declare that on or about.....O'clock A.M./P.M. Indian Standard Time on the .. day of .....19 , goods owned by me/us, which were insured under the policy or policies detailed in Schedule "A" annexed hereto, were destroyed or damaged by an act comprised in the expression "war risks" as defined, by the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Rules and as shown in Schedule "B" attached hereto. The actual details of the act (manner in which the damage occurred) are given below:

.....

.....

I/We further solemnly declare that at the time of the said loss or damage the actual value of all goods owned by me/us as described in the said policy or policies amounted to Rs..... as more particularly set forth in the annexed Schedule "C", and that apart from myself/ourselves no person other than.....

.....

has any interest in the said goods.

I/We therefore claim from the Government of India the sum of Rupees.....as detailed in Schedule "D" annexed hereto and I/We solemnly declare that this Statement of Claims is a true and accurate statement of the loss sustained by me/us, without inclusion of profit of any kind.

Declared before me

Signed.....

this. ....day of .. 19 ..

COURT SEAL

MAGISTRATE.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc..*

SCHEDULE "A".

*Statement of Policies in force on the date of loss or damage.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Policy No.	Issued through (Government Agent).	Date of Issue.	Sum insured.	The property insured as described in policy.

SCHEDULE "B".

*Definition of the expression "War Risks".*

"For the purposes of the Ordinance and these Rules the following risks shall be war risks, namely the risks of—

(a) damage occurring (whether accidentally or not) as the direct result of action taken by the enemy, or action taken in combating the enemy or in repelling an imagined attack by the enemy;

(b) damage occurring (whether accidentally or not) as the direct result of measures taken under proper authority to avoid the spreading of or otherwise to mitigate, the consequences of such damage as aforesaid;

(c) accidental damage occurring as the direct result—

(i) of any precautionary or preparatory measures taken under proper authority with a view to preventing or hindering the carrying out of any attack by the enemy; or

(ii) of precautionary or preparatory measures involving the doing of work on land and taken under proper authority in any way in anticipation of enemy action

being, in either case, measures involving a substantial degree of risk to property:

Provided that the measures mentioned in sub-clause (c) do not include the imposing of restrictions on the display of lights or measures taken for training purposes.

(2) Such action against the enemy as is referred to in sub-clause (a) of clause (1)—

(a) shall, in relation to any ship or aircraft taking part in such action, be deemed to continue until the ship or aircraft has returned to its base;

(b) includes naval, military or air reconnaissance and patrols."

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.,*

SCHEDULE "C".

*Statement of all goods insurable under the Ordinance.*

1	2	3
Description of goods.	Sound value of goods.	Location of goods.

SCHEDULE "D".

*Statement of loss or damage.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Description of goods damaged or destroyed.	Quantity.	Sound value.	Value of Salvage.	Actual loss.

ASSESSOR'S CERTIFICATE.

I/We ..... being Assessor/s duly appointed under Section 15(2) of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Rules certify that from a careful examination carried out by me/us of the scene of the loss or damage and from the production of books, documents, invoices and other evidence have satisfied myself/ourselves that the goods claimed were fully insured at the time of the loss or damage, that the claimant/s was/were the sole owner/s of the goods lost or damaged with the exception of the interests noted in the Statement of Claims and that the statement of claims as detailed herein, (and in our report attached) is a true and proper statement of the actual loss sustained by the Insured as the direct result of War Risks only.

Time taken on assessment.....

Fee Rs.....

Signature of Loss Assessor.....

Address.....

Date.....

\* Delete and initial deletion if no separate report.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

#### RECOMMENDATION OF GOVERNMENT AGENT.

We certify that the claim detailed in this Statement of Claims was received by us in accordance with Condition 4 of the Insurance Policy, that the Statement of insurances in force contained in Schedule "A" is a correct statement and (\*except as stated in the attached report), we recommend that the sum of Rupees..... be paid in full and final settlement of the loss and that the sum of Rupees..... be paid to the Assessor in respect of his fee and expenses.

Signature of Government Agent.....

Date.....

*Note.*—Where Policies have been issued by more than one Government Agent, this recommendation must be signed by all Government Agents concerned.

#### ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the details in Schedule A have been verified and that the policy in question was issued on payment of the proper premium which was duly credited to the Government.

Signature of Accountant General.....

Date.....

#### GOVERNMENT ORDERS FOR DISPOSAL.

#### SIXTH SCHEDULE.

[See rule 15.]



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

#### WAR RISKS (GOODS) INSURANCE ORDINANCE, 1940.

##### *Receipt of Claims.*

Loss No.....

Received this ..... day of ..... 194..., from the Government of India the sum of Rupees..... in full discharge of all claims upon them under the Policy No....., issued under the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940, for loss or damage, arising from War Risks as defined in the said Ordinance, which occurred

\* Delete and initial deletion if no separate report.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc*

on the .....day of.....194..., in consequence  
of which the amount insured by this Policy is reduced to the ex  
the said sum.

Rs. ....

Signature of Recipient.

Stamp.

Serial No. 291.

Press Note, dated the 4th February, 1942.

*Measures under Chatfield Plan and Eastern Group Projects making steady  
headway: more war orders.*

Press Note, dated the 4th February 1942, issued by the Government  
of India in the Supply Department:—

An important expansion measure under the Chatfield Plan has just  
been completed by the putting into operation of the last of the three new  
shell-forging presses at an Indian ordnance factory. The production of  
finished cavity forgings for several types of high-explosive shell, including  
25-pdr., 3·7" anti-aircraft and 3·7" howitzer, is now in full swing, thus  
marking the completion of the first stage of the shell-forging expansion  
programme.

Another important measure under the Chatfield Plan is also expected  
to be completed in the course of a few days by the putting into operation  
of a new steel works erected at one of the ordnance factories. The  
notable features of these works are an up-to-date rod mill and a billet  
heating furnace.

One of the Eastern Group Projects has also made considerable pro-  
gress during the past few weeks. This relates to the expansion of an  
open-hearth steel works at an existing ordnance factory. The erection of  
the first of the two additional 25-ton open-hearth furnaces in these works  
is now finished and the furnace is being fired. The completion of this  
furnace marks a useful addition to India's capacity for the manufacture  
of alloy steels.

Work on a toluene nitration plant at a high explosives factory is pro-  
ceeding apace. The trial run of one of the M. N. T. nitrators was carried  
out during December and the performance is considered to be entirely  
satisfactory. Work is now proceeding on the other nitrators. It is anti-  
cipated that the plant will be handed over for production purposes very  
shortly.

*Miscellaneous: Production; Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc..*

The first issues of several new items of filled ammunition have been made from an ammunition factory during the past week. These include an up-to-date type of high explosive mortar bomb, a special variety of anti-tank mine and a new type of fuze.

India may shortly be supplying cotton piecegoods of various descriptions to the Chinese Government. Negotiations for fixing the rates for these supplies are now in progress with representatives of the cotton textile industry.

Efforts are being made to establish the manufacture of snap fasteners for statichutes and web equipment, in India. A contract for the supply of a large number of snap fasteners for web equipment has already been concluded with a local firm, while an educational order for several thousand "Lift-the-Dot" type snap fasteners required for the statichute harness has also been placed.

Orders from Eastern Group countries for textiles, engineering stores and other supplies continue to expand from week to week. Indents for cotton textile items were particularly numerous during the past fortnight and included over 120,000,000 yards of flannelette, about  $2\frac{1}{3}$  million pairs of braces and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million yards of mock leno.

**Serial No. 292.**

**Press Communiqué, dated the 5th February, 1942.**

*Road and other forms of transport: central organisation to be set up.*

Press Communiqué, dated the 5th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Communications Department:—

As the Public are aware, Railways are finding it increasingly difficult to carry public goods traffic in certain directions owing to essential demands from the Defence Services and certain passenger services have had to be cancelled. It is necessary, therefore, to make the fullest use of road and other forms of transport to relieve the situation. These forms of transport fall within the executive sphere of Provinces, but the Government of India have decided to set up an organisation to devise means for achieving this object in consultation with Provincial Governments, Provincial Transport Boards, and the Railways. The organisation will be part of the Department of Communications and, in addition to the Officer in charge, will include the Petrol Rationing Officer, who will be transferred from the Commerce Department, and a Technical Officer to deal with questions relating to the use of alternative fuels, particularly Producer Gas.

**Serial No. 293.**

**Press Note, dated the 5th February, 1942.**

*Making good in India the loss of supplies from Hong Kong.*

Press Note, dated the 5th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department:—

An enquiry has recently been conducted in the Supply field to investigate the possibility of making good in India the supply of items previously

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc*

allocated for manufacture in other Eastern Group countries which, with the entry of Japan into the war, may not now be forthcoming. In particular, the replacement of orders, numbering nearly 300, previously placed in Hong Kong, has been under consideration. India has undertaken to make good a large proportion of these supplies, and production capacity is accordingly being expanded and new sources of supply investigated and tapped.

The items include, among others, woollen cloth and wool, boots, tyres, general ordnance stores, foodstuffs, railway sleepers, and various engineering and munitions stores.

Serial No. 294.

**Press Note, dated the 6th February, 1942.**

*Priority coal supplies for war industries.*

Press note, dated the 6th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department:—

It will be recalled that the Government of India issued instructions sometimes ago to the various Controllers of Supplies to report to the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, if the coal stocks of any of the firms engaged on war work fell below the requirements of 20 days. On receiving a report from the Controllers of Supplies, the Chief Mining Engineer was authorized to supplement, by the grant of special priorities, the supply of wagons for coal to individual concerns so as to maintain the stock of coal at 20 days' requirements.

It has now been decided, in consultation with the Railway Board, that the limit below which the coal stocks of these firms should not be permitted to fall, should be flexible and vary according to the distances of the respective factories from the coal-fields.

The following revised limits have accordingly been fixed and should be worked to:

Factories or concerns located within a radius of—

- (a) 250 miles from the collieries—15 days' stock.
- (b) 500 miles from the collieries—20 days' stock.
- (c) 750 miles from the collieries—25 days' stock.
- (d) 1,000 miles and above from the collieries—30 days' stock

Serial No 295.

**No. A-826, dated the 6th February, 1942.**

*Central Electric Power Control Board.*

No. A-826, dated the 6th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Labour Department:—

The Government of India have decided, with the consent of all Provincial Governments, to assume, for the duration of the war, full authority

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

for controlling and restricting the supply of electricity by public electricity supply undertakings throughout India to such extent as may be found necessary and will issue from time to time such orders under the Defence of India Rules as may be found necessary for exercising such control or imposing such restriction. To enable them to exercise these and other ancillary functions, the Government of India have set up with effect from the 6th February 1942, a Central Electric Power Control Board composed of:—

*Chairman.*

H. C. Prior, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Labour.

*Members.*

H. M. Mathews, Esq., Electrical Commissioner with the Government of India.

Colonel R. W. Cardew, M.C., Director, Electrical and Mechanical Services, Engineer-in-Chief's Branch, General Headquarters.

T. S. Pillay, Esq., O.B.E., M.A., B.L., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce.

*Secretary.*

D. S. Joshi, Esq., I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Labour.

The functions of the Board will be—

- (a) to advise the Government of India where in its opinion it is considered necessary that any measure of control should be applied to any public supply undertaking;
- (b) to administer such control, as may have been approved by the Government of India in the case of any public electric supply undertaking and, in particular, to issue permits for new supplies of electricity or for restriction of existing supplies in accordance with the general principles laid down by the Government of India;
- (c) to collect such information from public electricity supply undertakings as it considers necessary in order to be in a position to advise Government regarding the necessities of control and as to the areas in which surplus electric power is likely to be available; and
- (d) to collect such information as may be required to assist in co-ordinating the development and utilisation of electric power on the best lines in furtherance of the general interests of the war effort and industrial development of India.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

Serial No. 296.

No. 3-W.R.I./42, dated the 7th February, 1942.

*Further amendment to the list of "agents" annexed to notification No. 7-IV. R. 1./40, dated the 14th September 1940.*

No. 3-W. R. I./42, dated the 7th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In pursuance of section 6 of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940 (No. IX of 1940), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 7-W. R. I./40, dated the 14th September 1940, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification, the following entries shall be omitted, namely:—

"89. Sumitomo Marine and Fire Insurance Company, Limited."

"91. Taisho Marine and Fire Insurance Company, Limited."

"93. Tokio Marine and Fire Insurance Company, Limited."

Serial No. 297.

Press Note, dated the 10th February, 1942.

*Making internal Combustion Engines: Exploratory Committee appointed.*

Press Note, dated the 10th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

An exploratory committee has been set up by the Government of India to examine the question of the immediate production of components or complete internal combustion engines offering prospects of immediate development with particular reference to war demands and future development of an internal combustion engine industry in this country.

Investigations, following the circulation of a questionnaire to Indian firms interested in internal combustion engines, have shown that four firms are manufacturing such engines and that a large number of small workshops manufacturing component parts of ferrous and non-ferrous material for standard engines are scattered all over the country. The firms are, however, experiencing difficulties in obtaining special steel and other component parts, normally imported, to build complete engines.

The High Commissioner for India, London, has been requested to ascertain whether British manufacturers will be willing, and if so on what conditions, to aid in this scheme by offering their standard makes of engines under licence so that the Indian resources may be fully utilised.

Suggestions on the manufacture of internal combustion engines, especially by those who have been investigating the problem, may be made to the Secretary, Exploratory Committee on Internal Combustion Engines, Clive Street, Calcutta.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

The committee consists of—

Mr. J. C. Mahindra (Chairman); Prof. A. Visvanath, M.Sc., D.I.C. (Lond.), M.I.E.; Mr. P. F. S. Warren, B.A. (Cantab), A.M.I.C.E., M.I.E., Dr. M. Ishaq, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.I.C.; Mr. J. E. Syrett; Mr. B. D. Basii, M.I.E. (Ind.).

**Serial No. 298.**

**Press Communiqué, dated the 11th February, 1942.**

*Raw Cotton Fund: Payments not to await collection of duty.*

Press Communiqué, dated the 11th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

The Government of India wish to make it quite clear that operations involving payments out of the Raw Cotton Fund constituted under the recent Ordinance will not have to await the actual collection of the additional duty but can be financed by the Fund on advances obtained against the prospect of future collections.

They trust that the knowledge of this will serve to discourage cultivators from parting with their stocks at uneconomic prices especially at moments when the market displays a panicky tendency.

In order to accelerate their examination of the best plans for immediate action in connection with the Fund the Government have invited representatives of the East India Cotton Association and the Indian Central Cotton Committee to meet them on Monday next at Delhi, for preliminary discussions.

**Serial No. 299.**

**Press Note, dated the 13th February, 1942.**

*Central Electric Power Control Board.*

Press Note, dated the 13th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Labour Department:—

The Government of India have formed a Central Electric Power Control Board to advise them in the more effective control of the working and development of electricity undertakings in the interests of the war effort.

The Board is composed of the Secretary to Government in the Labour Department as Chairman, representatives of Supply, Commerce and Defence Departments as members, and an Under Secretary in the Labour Department as Secretary. The Electrical Commissioner with the Government of India will represent the Supply Department.

Electric supply has been playing a vital part in the development of Indian industry. During the war, production of war supplies depends largely on the continued ability of electric power to meet the increasing demands of expanding war industry, and one of the main duties of the Board will be to plan so as to meet those demands in the best possible manner.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

Provincial Governments have agreed to assist the Government of India in the administration of control so that least inconvenience may be caused to the public.

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Serial No. 300.

No. W-26 (49)/41, dated the 18th February, 1942.

*Exercise of powers under rule 86 of the Defence of India Rules.*

No. W-26 (49)/41, dated the 18th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Communications Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1939 (XXXV of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the powers conferred on it by clauses (a) and (c) of sub-rule (1) of rule 86 of the Defence of India Rules shall, in respect of the Port of Bombay, be exercisable also by the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust.

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Serial No. 301.

Press Note, dated the 20th February, 1942.

*War Risks Insurance on Factories.*

Press Note, dated the 20th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

The Government of India have now definitely decided to introduce legislation at an early date to cover the establishment of a War Risks Insurance Scheme to cover the buildings, machinery and plant of factories. An important point is that the principle to be followed is that of a fixed single premium payable by instalments. The rate of premium will be uniform for all factories wherever situated; and insurance will be compulsory.

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Serial No. 302.

Press Note, dated the 21st February, 1942.

*Indian Cotton Yarn for China and Turkey: Progress in war supplies production.*

Press Note, dated the 21st February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department:—

India has undertaken to supply substantial quantities of cotton yarn to China, Turkey and Syria. Negotiations for their purchase took place recently with representatives of the trade and a number of contracts have already been arranged. It is anticipated that the whole of the immediate requirements of the three countries for cotton yarn will be met.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

A new type of cotton/jute canvas which, even unproofed, can be used for water-holding stores as a substitute for flax canvas, has been produced by a jute mill. This achievement is considered all the more important in view of the fact that the already meagre supply of flax from overseas has been drastically curtailed owing to the development of war in the Far East.

Meantime, a quantity of flax fibre has also been produced in Bengal under the Government flax cultivation schemes. The possibility of spinning the fibre on jute machinery and of producing acceptable and economical supplies of flax materials for the Defence Services is now under investigation.

The scheme for manufacturing parachutes and statichutes in India is making rapid headway. A number of statichutes, complete with harness, have recently been made and handed over to the Air Force authorities for specific experimental purposes. Bulk production is expected to commence very shortly in the Government parachute factory now nearing completion.

Measures to expand the production of rubber-soled brown canvas shoes, to meet the increasing requirements of the Defence Services, are under consideration. It is thought that production can be increased to a rate of 1,000,000 pairs per month, which is sufficient to cover all the requirements so far notified for 1942-43.

#### MUNITIONS PRODUCTION.

In the field of munitions production a notable development during recent weeks has been the manufacture of a new type of telescope sighting apparatus by an ordnance factory. The first outturn of the apparatus has passed all tests and quantity production is now in hand.

The output of 18-pdr. A. P. shot during January was well in excess of the planned production for that month.

A new furnace for the pigging of non-ferrous scrap is now in commission at another ordnance factory. The furnace should be of considerable assistance in disposing, in useable form, of the scrap which accumulates in these factories.

Work on all the Eastern Group Projects and other factory expansion measures is proceeding apace. Among the schemes which have made notable headway during the past few weeks are those relating to the manufacture of air bombs, the expansion of the steel works at an ordnance factory for increasing the production of steel, the expansion of toluene production, and the establishment of new factories for the manufacture of light machine-guns, case, small arms ammunition and mathematical instruments.

War orders placed in India by the Eastern Group countries were particularly numerous during the past fortnight. Besides large quantities of cotton textiles and engineering stores of various kinds, the indents included many items of jute goods, clothing, foodstuffs, timber and miscellaneous stores.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies,  
Labour, Insurance, Transport,  
Patents, Designs, etc., etc*

Serial No. 303.

Press Note, dated the 27th February, 1942.

*War purchases from India.*

Press Note, dated the 27th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department:—

The value of war purchases made by the Supply Department from the outbreak of war to December 31, 1941, amounted to nearly Rs. 230 crores.

Classified according to major trade groups, the figures were:—

Engineering, Hardware, Miscellaneous, etc.	Rs. 97.67 crores.
Cotton Textiles . . . . .	Rs. 50.41 „
Woollen Materials . . . . .	Rs. 17.55 „
Other Textiles . . . . .	Rs. 28.81 „
Foodstuffs . . . . .	Rs. 16.15 „
Leather Materials . . . . .	Rs. 10.18 „
Timber and Woodware . . . . .	Rs. 9.20 „
Total	Rs. 229.97 crores.

In engineering, hardware and miscellaneous stores, Bengal had the largest share, while next in order came Bombay, Bihar, the Punjab, the U. P., Sind, Madras, Delhi and the Indian States. Some purchases were also made from the C. P., Assam, N. W. F. P., Ajmer-Merwara, Baluchistan and Orissa.

In cotton textiles, Bombay headed the list, followed by the U. P., Delhi, Madras, Bengal, the Indian States and the Punjab. Among lesser contributors were the C. P., N. W. F. P., Bihar and Sind.

Woollen materials came largely from the U. P., Bombay, the Punjab and the Indian States, while some supplies were also obtained from Bengal, Delhi, Bihar, N. W. F. P., Madras, the C. P., Sind and Orissa.

In "other textiles" which included jute goods, Bengal had a lion's share, while small purchases were also made from the U. P., Delhi, the Indian States, Bombay, the Punjab, Bihar, Madras, N. W. F. P., and Sind.

The Punjab led in foodstuffs, followed closely by the U. P., Delhi, Bengal and Bombay. Some supplies were also drawn from the C. P., Sind, the Indian States, Madras, N. W. F. P., Bihar and Baluchistan.

The U. P. was foremost in leather materials, while other suppliers were Bengal, the Punjab, Madras, Bombay, Delhi, the Indian States, the C. P., Bihar and Baluchistan.

*Miscellaneous: Production, Supplies, Labour, Insurance, Transport, Patents, Designs, etc., etc.*

Timber and woodware were purchased mostly from the Punjab, the U. P., and Bengal, while smaller contributions were also made by Bombay, Madras, Delhi, the Indian States, Assam, the C. P., N. W. F. P., the Andamans, Bihar, Sind, Orissa and Coorg.

It is to be borne in mind, however, that besides the purchases made by the Supply Department, considerable war orders were also placed by the purchasing organizations of the Defence Services.

Serial No. 304.

No. 4-W.R.I./42, dated the 28th February, 1942.

*War Risks Insurance: Further Amendments in the list of recognised Loss Assessors.*

No. 4-W. R. I./42, dated the 28th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 15 of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the list of recognised Loss Assessors, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 25-W. R. I./40, dated the 28th December 1940, namely:—

To the entries in the said list, the following entries shall be added, namely:—

“57. The British India Corporation, Limited, Post Box No. 77, Cawnpore.

58. Messrs. Gill and Company, Mohatta Building, Wood Street, Karachi.

59. Mr. J. N. Marsh, C/o The English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society, Limited, Calicut.”

Serial No. 305.

No. 5-W.R.I./42, dated the 28th February, 1942.

*Amendments to the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Rules.*

No. 5-W. R. I./42, dated the 28th February 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940 (No. IX of 1940), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Rules, namely:—

In the Third Schedule annexed to the said Rules, under the heading “Instructions”, to paragraph 1, the following shall be added, namely:—

“The Scheme has recently been extended to make insurable certain sea-borne goods in British India in territorial waters.”

## *Imports and Exports.*

6. *Acceptance of the Indent.*—If the Assistant Deputy Director General (Com.) is satisfied, with reference to the instructions received by him from time to time, that the import of the material, either in part or in full, is justified, an acceptance note will be sent to the indenter to that effect.

7. *Placing of the order in America.*—The Assistant Deputy Director General (Com.) will then prepare in form A. P. (G.) 1\* the indent to be placed in America through the American Purchase Section of the Supply Department. Nine copies of this indent will be sent to the American Purchase Section with a covering note giving the heads of account to which the cost of stores indented for will be debited. Of these, three copies will be sent to America, two by air mail and one by sea mail, four utilised by the Section and two sent to the Chief Accounts Officer (American Purchases).

8. *Preparation of the estimate of cost.*—After the order has been sent to America the indenter will be informed and an estimate of cost will be prepared by the Assistant Deputy Director General (Com.) and sent to each indenter in respect of the material ordered for him. This estimate will include the following items:—

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| (i) American Price.  | } To be levied from all indentors. |
| (ii) Pre-shipment charges.   |                                    |
| (iii) Freight.   |                                    |
| (iv) Insurance—To be levied from all Departments except the Defence and Non-Commercial Departments of the Central Government.  |                                    |
| (v) Customs Duty—Leviable from all except the Defence Department.  |                                    |
| (vi) Clearance Charges—Leviable from all except Departments who do their own clearance.  |                                    |
| (vii) Departmental charges at 1 per cent. on the total value of stores at Port of arrival that is, on items (i), (ii) and (iii) above—Leviable from all Departments except Defence and non-Commercial Departments of the Central Government. |                                    |

A copy of this estimate will be sent to the Deputy Chief Accounts Officer (American Purchases), Calcutta, for information and necessary action.

9. All shipping documents will be prepared in duplicate in the name of the Assistant Deputy Director General (Com.). The original will be despatched to the Controller of Supplies at the Port of arrival and the duplicate to the Assistant Deputy Director General (Com.). The Assistant Deputy Director General (Com.) will on receipt of the shipping papers prepare Disposal Orders in the form attached in quadruplicate. The actual cost to the indenter will be given in the same detail as the estimate (see paragraph 8 above). They will be passed on to the Deputy Chief Accounts

*Imports and Exports.*

Officer may, at his discretion for good reasons place supplementary Clearing Agents. On receipt of Disposal Orders from the Clearing Agents with intimation of despatch the Deputy Chief Accounts Officer will pass on lists of consignees and amounts to the Controller of Supply Accounts for raising debits against the Departments through the Accountant General concerned in the Exchange accounts. The Clearing Agents will also obtain receipt from the consignee and forward it to the Deputy Chief Accounts Officer in due course.

10. In addition to the quarterly indents, the American Purchase Officer may, at his discretion for good reasons, place supplementary urgent indents on America. Such exceptions will be made, however, only in the case of demands by Government or specifically for Government purposes. And in all such cases, the indentor will have to satisfy the Assistant Deputy Director General (Com.) and the American Purchase Section, that the deferring of such supplementary indents to the next quarterly stage would adversely affect efficiency and the level of the war effort. Such extraordinary indents should be submitted in accordance with the procedure set out above for the main indents.\*

**Serial No. 11.**

**No. 79-I.T.C./41, dated the 27th December, 1941.**

*Import Trade Control: Further Amendment to Notification No 56-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941.*

No. 79-I. T. C./41, dated the 27th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 56-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941:—

To the entries in Part A of the Schedule annexed to the said notification, the following entry shall be added, namely:—

"158.	All articles not otherwise specified in this Schedule or in the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce No. 25-I. T. C./40, dated the 31st December 1940.	The appropriate item.	14th January 1942."
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**Serial No. 12.**

**No. 243 (8)-Tr. (I.E.R.)/41, dated the 27th December, 1941.**

*Permissible net exports of dry rubber for the first quarter of 1942.*

No. 243 (8)-Tr. (I. E. R.)/41, dated the 27th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department.

(See Serial No. 168, in this Series.)

*Imports and Exports.*

Serial No. 13.

No. 250 (2)-Tr. (I.E.R.)/41, dated the 30th December, 1941.

*Rate of fee for Rubber export licences.*

No. 250 (2)-Tr. (I. E. R.)/41, dated the 30th December 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

(See Serial No. 169 in this Series.)

Serial No. 14.

No. 25-I.T.C./40, dated the 31st December, 1940.

*Regulation of imports of Iron and Steel Notification No. 25-I. T. C./40, dated the 31st December 1940, republished.*

No. 25-I. T. C./40, dated the 31st December 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department. Published in the Gazette of India, dated the 20th December 1941.

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce as for the time being in force is published for general information:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India by sea from any place outside India of any materials of the descriptions specified in the Schedule hereto annexed, except the following, namely:—

- (i) any materials of such descriptions imported by the Central Government for defence purposes;
- (ii) any materials of such descriptions despatched on through consignment to India not later than 1st January 1941;
- (iii) any materials of such descriptions covered by an open general licence issued by the Central Government;
- (iv) any materials of such descriptions covered by a special licence issued on application made before the placing of an order by the Steel Import Controller or by a Deputy Steel Import Controller appointed, or by any other officer authorised, in this behalf by the Central Government.

Provided that nothing in these exceptions shall prejudice the application to any goods of any other prohibition or regulation affecting the import of goods that may be in force at the time when such goods are imported.

*Schedule.*

- (a) Ingots, billets, blooms, and slabs.
- (b) Plates, medium plates, angles, channels, tees, joists, piling sections, other sectional material, rounds, rods, squares, hexagons, flats, other sections and shapes (and whether black or bright) rails, sleepers, fishplates, soleplates.

*Imports and Exports.*

- (c) Sheets, coated and uncoated, less than 3 mm. including galvanized, leadcoated and cellactite sheets.
- (d) Tinplates, terne plates, black plates, silver finished plates.
- (e) Shell steel.
- (f) Steel tubes and pipes (including imported hollows)
- (g) Hoops, strip (whether coated or uncoated and whether hot or cold rolled).
- (h) Tyres, axles, wheels.
- (i) Steel castings, forgings, stampings.
- (j) Colliery arches, and accessories therefor, pit props.
- (k) Steel bolts, nuts, studs, washers, rivets and screws
- (l) Railway springs (whether laminated or coiled).
- (m) Wire rods coated or uncoated, wire, whether plain or barbed, wire rope, wire strand, wire netting, wire chain link fencing, wire mesh, wire nails, excluding boot and shoe grindery, wire staple, excluding machine staple.
- (n) Rolling rolls for steel works (whether of cast iron, cast steel or forged).
- (o) Constructional steel, whether fabricated or not, for inclusion in the structure of any building.
- (p) Ferro-Tungsten and Tungsten Metal powder.
- (q) Ferro-Molybdenum, Calcium Molybdate, Molyte and other Molybdenum products.
- (r) Molybdenum Metal powder.
- (s) Ferro-Vanadium.
- (t) Ferro-Titanium.
- (u) Ferro-Phosphorus.
- (v) Ferro-Columbium (also known as Ferro Niobium).
- (w) Ferro-Selenium.
- (x) Ferro-Silicon.
- (y) Ferro-Chrome.
- (z) Refined Ferro-Manganese (all grades below 3 per cent. carbon).
- {za) Silico-Manganese.
- {zb) Silico-Spiegel.
- {zc) Calcium-Silicide.
- {zd) Ferro-Silicon-Zirconium.
- {ze) Calcium-Manganese-Silicon.
- {zf) Nickel.
- {zg) Zinc.
- {zh) Wrought iron and iron cuttings in all forms.
- {zi) Monel Metal.

*Imports and Exports.*

Serial No. 15.

**Press Note, dated the 31st December, 1941.***Control of exports of rice from Burma.*

Press Note, dated the 31st December, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

The Government of India have now completed their discussions with the Government of Burma on the proposed scheme for the control of exports of rice from Burma and are glad to announce that the Government of Burma have modified their plans so as to meet to a very great extent the points of view expressed by the Government of India and by the representatives of the Indian merchants. The Government of India have also received satisfactory assurances on certain outstanding points put to Burma and have accordingly replied that they have no more to say pending experience of the actual working of the scheme.

Serial No. 16.

**Press Note, dated the 1st January, 1942.***Lease/Lend imports of ball and roller bearings from U. S. A.*

Press Note, dated the 1st January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department:—

It has been decided that those classes of ball and roller bearings which can only be obtained from the United States of America will henceforth be applied for from that country under the Lease and Lend procedure established under the American Lease and Lend Act. This will apply, however, only to the requirements of Government Departments or authorities from whom orders are at present accepted by the Purchase Organizations of the Supply Department without first obtaining a deposit. Private importation will continue as before, i.e., against dollar exchange on import licences granted by the Commerce Department or the Chief Controller of Imports.

Recourse will be had to America only for types or amounts of bearings not procurable within the Empire or sterling area.

Every application for an indent is to be made on a prescribed form [obtainable either from the Assistant Deputy Director General (Com.), Department of Supply, Calcutta, or from the Controllers of Supplies at Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Cawnpore or Karachi] and should be submitted to the Assistant Deputy Director General (Com.) by a prescribed date. The application should furnish all the information required regarding the indent, and a separate indent should be prepared for each class of bearings.

The indents will go quarterly, and applications in connection with the first quarterly indent are to reach the Assistant Deputy Director General (Com.), by not later than January 10. Thereafter, the corresponding date for the successive quarters will be April 10, July 10, and October 10.

**Serial No. 17.****No. 80-I.T.C./41, dated the 3rd January, 1942.***Import Trade Control: Amendment to Notification No. 25-I. T. C./40, dated 31st December 1940.*

No. 80-I. T. C./41, dated the 3rd January 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 25-I. T. C./40, dated the 31st December 1940, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification, for item (zh), the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

“(zh) Wrought iron and iron castings in all forms”.

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**Serial No. 18.****No. 81-I.T.C./41, dated the 3rd January, 1942.***Import Trade Control: Further Amendments to Notification No. 56-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August, 1941.*

No. 81-I. T. C./41, dated the 3rd January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 56-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification—

(1) in Part A, for the entry in column 2 against Serial No. 95, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“Textile Manufactures not otherwise specified, excluding sisal yarn”;

(2) in Part B, after Serial No. 42, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

“42A. Sisal yarn 53, 1st August 1941”.

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**Serial No. 19.****No. 82-I.T.C./41, dated the 3rd January, 1942.***Import Trade Control: Amendments to Open General Licences Nos. II, III, IV and VI published with Notification No. 59-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August, 1941.*

No. 82-I. T. C./41, dated the 3rd January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

The following amendment made by the Central Government in Open General Licences Nos. II, III, IV and VI, published with the notification

## *Imports and Exports.*

of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 59-1. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941,\* is published for general information:—

In the said Open General Licences Nos. II, III, IV and VI, for the words, figures and brackets "Nos. 39, 40, 41 and 42 of Part B (raw hemp, aloe and sisal fibre)", wherever they occur, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42 and 42A of Part B (raw hemp, aloe and sisal fibre and sisal yarn)".

### **Serial No. 20.**

**No. 91-C.W. (6)/41, dated the 3rd January, 1942.**

*Export Trade Control: Further Amendments to Notification No. 91-C. W. (6)/41, dated the 14th June, 1941.*

No. 91-C. W. (6)/41, dated the 3rd January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 91-C. W. (6)/41, dated the 14th June 1941, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification:—

In Part D, after item 2, the following item shall be inserted namely:—

"2-A. Matches, all sorts."

### **Serial No. 21.**

**No. 91-C.W. (6)/41, dated the 3rd January, 1942.**

*Export Trade Control: Open General Licence No. 2.*

No. 91-C. W. (8)/41, dated the 3rd January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

The following Open General Licence issued by the Central Government under the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 91-C. W. (6)/41, dated the 14th June 1941, is published for general information:—

#### **EXPORT TRADE CONTROL.**

##### *Open General Licence No. 2.*

In pursuance of clause (i) of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 91-C. W. (6)/41, dated the

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\* Serial No. 50, Eighth Series.

*Imports and Exports.*

14th June 1941, and in supersession of Open General Licence No. 2 issued with the notification No. 91-C. W. (S)/41, dated the 14th June 1941,\* the Central Government gives general permission to all persons to export to Burma any of the goods included in the Schedule annexed to the first mentioned notification, except the following, namely —

1. The following goods included in Part A of the said Schedule, namely:—

(a) Arms, ammunition and military stores (including explosives and fulminate of mercury);

(b) Chemicals and chemical preparations, the following:—

(i) Ammonium sulphate.

(ii) Chrome alum.

(iii) Potassium bichromate.

(iv) Sodium bichromate.

(c) Drugs and medicines, the following:—

Acid Cresylic, Acriflavina, Aether anaestheticus, Arsenious oxide, Atropinae Sulphas, Barbitonum Solubile, Brilliant Green, Chlorofomum, Cocainae Hydrochloridum, Emetinae Hydrochloridum, Ergota praeparata and preparations, Hexobarbitonum Solubile, Homatropinae Hydrobromidum, Hyoscinae Hydrobromidum, Mepacrine Hydrochloride, Pamaquin, Paraldehydum, Pentothol Sodium, Percaine, Potassii Bromidum, Potassii Iodidum, Procainae Hydrochloridum, Sulphonamide preparations (e.g., Sulphanilamide, Solusepatasine M. & B. 693, etc.).

(d) Any medicinal preparation containing any one or more of the drugs or medicines specified in item (c) of this paragraph whether in bulk or in any other form, such as tablets, ampoules, solutions, ointments, etc., including all proprietary brands and trade mark preparations and equivalents of them intended for oral, hypodermic, intravenous or external use.

(e) Instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts thereof, the following:—

Telescopes and binoculars.

(f) Mules.

(g) Vessels for inland and harbour navigation such as launches, boats, barges and dredgers and component parts and equipment thereof.

2. The following goods included in Part C of the said Schedule, namely:—

(a) Bristles, pig.

(b) Chemicals and chemical preparations, the following:—

(i) Ammonia.

(ii) Bleaching powder.

*Imports and Exports.*

- (iii) Caustic potash.
- (iv) Caustic soda.
- (v) Glycerine.
- (vi) Lithopone.
- (vii) Naphthalene.
- (viii) Phosphorus.
- (ix) Potassium chloride.
- (x) Salts and other compounds of chromium, copper, lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, platinum, radium, tin and zinc.
- (xi) Sodium bicarbonate.
- (xii) Sodium carbonate.
- (xiii) Sodium silicate.
- (xiv) Sodium sulphate.
- (xv) Sulphur.
- (c) Cork and cork manufactures.
- (d) Dyestuffs, the following:—
  - (i) Synthetic dyestuffs, including coal tar derivatives used in any dyeing process, and
  - (ii) natural indigo.
- (e) Iron or steel:—
  - (i) Pig iron.
  - (ii) High speed Tool Steel in any form.
  - (iii) Die steel of any form.
  - (iv) Steel ingots.
  - (v) Rolled, forged or cast steel.
  - (vi) Iron castings.
  - (vii) Tin plate.
  - (viii) Manufactured articles not specified elsewhere in the said Schedule made wholly or mainly of iron or steel (including empty containers).
- (f) Machine tools of all descriptions and parts thereof.
- (g) Microscopes.

*Imports and Exports.*

(h) Vehicles (excluding old scrap parts), the following:—

(i) Motor vehicles, namely, motor cars, motor cycles, and motor omnibuses, vans and lorries and chassis for the same, whether fitted with rubber tyres and tubes or not.

(ii) Parts of motor vehicles, including rubber tyres and tubes.

(i) Wood and timber, the following:—

Plywood and other laminated wood; also chests, boxes, crates and other containers made therefrom when exported empty.

3. The following goods included in Part D of the said Schedule, namely:—

(a) Cotton twist and yarn.

(b) Wheat and wheat flour.

**Serial No. 22.**

**No. 91-C.W. (9)/41, dated the 3rd January, 1942.**

*Export Trade Control: Amendments to open General Licence No. 3, issued with the Notification No 91-C. W. (9)/41, dated the 26th July, 1941.*

No. 91-C. W. (9)/41, dated the 3rd January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department.—

The following amendments made by the Central Government in Open General Licence No. 3, issued with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce No. 91-C. W. (9)/41, dated the 26th July 1941,\* are published for General information:—

In sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph (B):—

(1) in item 1, the entries, (i) and (iii) shall be omitted.

(2) in item 3, for entry (i), the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“(i) Optical instruments (other than optical glass, formed and unformed, surveying instruments and appliances, telescopes, binoculars and microscopes).”

In sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph (B):—

(1) item (ii) shall be omitted.

(2) for item (iii), the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

“(iii) Grain, pulse and flour, other than wheat and wheat flour.”

(3) for item (v), the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

“(v) Textiles, the following:—

Cotton manufactures, all sorts, not specified in Parts C and D.”

## *Imports and Exports.*

Serial No. 23.

No. 91-C.W. (6)/41, dated the 10th January, 1942.

*Export Trade Control: Further Amendments to Notification No. 91-C.W. (6)/41, dated the 14th June, 1941.*

No. 91-C.W. (6)/41, dated the 10th January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 91-C.W. (6)/41, dated the 14th June 1941, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification—

I. In Part D. after item 2A, the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

“2B. Kapok.”

II. In Part E, in item 35, entry (vii) shall be omitted.

Serial No. 24.

No. 83-I.T.C./41, dated the 10th January, 1942.

*Import Trade Control: Further Amendments to Notification No. 25-I.T.C./40, dated the 31st December 1940, regulating the imports of iron and steel.*

No. 83-I.T.C./41, dated the 10th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 25-I.T.C./40, dated the 31st December 1940, namely:—

For items (a) to (c) and (f) to (k) of the Schedule annexed to the said Notification, the following items shall be substituted, namely:—

“(a) Iron or steel ingots, billets, blooms and slabs.

(b) Iron or steel plates, medium plates, angles, channels, tees, joists, piling sections, other sectional material, rounds, rods, squares, hexagons, flats, other sections and shapes, (and whether black or bright) rails, sleepers, fishplates, soleplates.

(c) Iron or steel sheets, coated and uncoated, less than 3 mm. including galvanised, lead-coated and cellactite sheets.

(f) Iron or steel tubes, pipes and pipe fittings (including imported hollows).

(g) Iron or steel hoops, strip (whether coated or uncoated and whether hot or cold rolled).

*Imports and Exports.*

- (h) Iron or steel tyres, axles, wheels.
- (i) Iron or steel castings, forgings, stampings.
- (j) Iron or steel colliery arches, and accessories therefor, pit props.
- (k) Iron or steel bolts, nuts, studs, washers, rivets and screw."

Serial No. 25.

**Press Note, dated the 14th January, 1942.**

*Import of rubber manufactures from U. K. regulated.*

Press Note, dated the 14th January, 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department:—

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have informed the Government of India that with effect from January 6, 1942, export licences will be necessary for the export from the United Kingdom of all rubber manufactures containing 50 per cent. or more by weight of rubber, and that export licences will not be granted without import assistance recommendations from the Government of India. The only exceptions are tyres and rubber belting and other rubber parts of essential machinery which are required with a machine which is already covered by an import assistance recommendation or for replacement purposes. Import assistance recommendations can only be issued if it is proved that the rubber manufactures are required for purposes essential to the war effort, and will be issued by the Director General of Supply, New Delhi. The new procedure applies to the orders already placed in the United Kingdom as well as to fresh orders, and the Director General of Supply has prescribed forms which can be obtained from him and the Controller of Supplies on which application for recommendations should be made.

Serial No. 26.

**No. 91-C.W. (1)/42, dated the 17th January, 1942.**

*Export Trade Control: Further Amendments to Notification No. 91-C. W. (6)/41, dated the 14th June 1941.*

No. 91-C. W. (1)/42, dated the 17th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 91-C. W. (6)/41, dated the 14th June 1941 namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification—

(1) in Part D, for item 10, the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

“10. Grain, pulse and flour, other than rice husked or unhusked and rise flour.”

*Imports and Exports.*

(2) in part E—

(a) item 10 shall be omitted.

(b) after item 23, the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

“23A. Rice husked or unhusked and rice flour.”

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**Serial No. 27.**

**No. 91-C.W. (3)/42, dated the 17th January, 1942.**

*Export Trade Control: Amendment to Open General Licence No. 3, issued with Notification No. 91-C. W. (9)/41, dated the 26th July 1941.*

No. 91-C. W. (3)/42, dated the 17th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

The following amendment made by the Central Government in Open General Licence No. 3 issued with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce No. 91-C. W. (9)/41, dated the 26th July 1941, is published for general information:—

In sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph (B):—

for item (iii), the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

“(iii) Rice, husked or unhusked and rice flour.”

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**Serial No. 28.**

**No. 1-I.T.C./42, dated the 17th January, 1942.**

*Import Trade Control: Corrigendum to Open General Licence No. II, published with Notification No. 59-I. T. C./41, dated 23rd August 1941.†*

No. 1-I. T. C./42, dated the 17th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

*Corrigendum.*—In clause (b) of Open General Licence No. II, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 59-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941, for the words ‘part (b)’, read ‘part (c)’.

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**Serial No. 29.**

**No. 2-I.T.C./42, dated the 17th January, 1942.**

*Import Trade Control: Further Amendments to Open General Licence No. II published with Notification No. 59-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941.*

No. 2-I. T. C./42, dated the 17th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

The following further amendments made by the Central Government in Open General Licence No. II, published with the notification of the

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\* Serial No. 23, eighth series.

† Serial No. 50, eighth series.

*Imports and Exports.*

Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 59-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941,\* are published for general information.

In clause (a) in the first paragraph of the said Open General Licence,

(i) before the word and figure "Nos. 39" the word "and" shall be substituted by a semi-colon, and

(ii) after the words and figures "Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42 and 42-A (raw hemp aloe and Sisal fibre and Sisal yarn)" the following words and figures shall be inserted, namely:—

and Nos. 48, 67, 88 and 89 (Bort and industrial diamonds).

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**Serial No. 30.**

**No. 3-I.T.C./42, dated the 17th January, 1942.**

*Import Trade Control: Cancellation of Open General Licence, No. VI, published with Notification No. 59-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1942.*

No. 3-I. T. C./42, dated the 17th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 56-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941, the Central Government is pleased to cancel the Open General Licence No. VI, issued under the said notification and published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 59-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941:

Provided that the cancellation of the said Open General Licence shall not apply to any goods of a description covered by this licence before the 17th January 1942 and which have been despatched on through consignment to India before the 28th January 1942.

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**Serial No. 31.**

**No. 4-I.T.C./42, dated the 17th January, 1942.**

*Import Trade Control: Further Amendments to Notification, No. 56-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941.*

No. 4-I. T. C./42, dated the 17th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that with effect from the 31st January 1942 the following further amendments shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the

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\* Serial No. 50, Eighth Series.

*Imports and Exports.*

Department of Commerce, No. 56-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941, namely:—

In Part B of the Schedule annexed to the said notification—

(1) items 55 and 58 shall be omitted;

(2) for items 57 and 59, the following items shall be respectively substituted, namely:—

“57. Zinc or spelter, manufactured, not otherwise specified, excluding scrap—68. 6.9.41.”

“59. Manufactures of brass, bronze and similar alloys not otherwise specified, excluding scrap and chemical or imitation gold—70. 6.9.41.”

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**Serial No. 32.**

**No 5-I.T.C./42, dated the 17th January, 1942.**

*Import Trade Control: Further Amendments to Notification No. 25-I. T. C./40, dated the 31st December 1940, regarding regulation of imports of iron and steel.*

No. 5-I. T. C./42, dated the 17th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct—

(1) that with effect from the 31st January 1942, the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 25-I. T. C./40, dated the 31st December 1940\* (hereinafter referred to as the said notification), namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification,

(a) for items (zf) and (zg), the following items shall be substituted, namely:—

(zf) Nickel, including nickel scrap, in all forms falling under item No. 70(1) of the First Schedule (hereinafter referred to as the Tariff Schedule) to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, (XXXII of 1934) excluding manufactures thereof

(zg) Zinc or spelter, including zinc scrap, in all forms falling under items No. 68 and 68(1) of the Tariff Schedule excluding manufactures thereof.”

(b) after item (zi), the following items shall be inserted, namely:—

“(zj) Lead, wrought, the following articles, namely pipes and tubes and sheets other than sheets for tea chests, falling under item No. 67 of the Tariff Schedule.

(zk) Tin, block, falling under item No. 69 of the Tariff Schedule.

*Imports and Exports.*

(zl) Brass, bronze and similar alloys, wrought, or in the form of scrap, falling under item No. 70 of the Tariff Schedule, excluding chemical or imitation gold.

(zm) All alloys of copper, and scrap of such alloys in all forms falling under item No. 70(1) of the Tariff Schedule, excluding manufactures thereof.

(2) That the prohibition contained in the said notification shall not apply to goods of any of the descriptions mentioned in clause (1) above,—

(i) despatched on through consignment to India and which, had they been brought into British India on the date of such despatch, would have been covered by Open General Licence, II, published under the Commerce Department Notification No. 59-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941, or

(ii) covered by a special licence issued under exception (vi) to the Commerce Department Notification No. 56-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941, at any time before this Notification comes into effect.

**Serial No. 33.**

**No. 6-I.T.C./42, dated the 17th January 1942.**

*Import Trade Control: Further Amendments to Open General Licence, No. II, published with Notification No. 59-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941.*

No. 6-I. T. C./42, dated the 17th January 1942, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department:—

The following further amendment made by the Central Government in Open General Licence, No. II, published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 59-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941,\* is published for general information:—

In clause (b) of paragraph 1 of the said Open General Licence, after the words, figures, brackets and letter “Nos. 61, 122(i) and 152(i) of Part A”, the following shall be inserted, with effect from the 24th January 1942, namely:—

“and Nos. 50 and 51 (Copper wrought, manufactured, and scrap) and No. 60 (Copper only) of Part B”.

Provided that the prohibition contained in Commerce Department Notification, No. 56-I. T. C./41, dated the 23rd August 1941, shall not apply to any goods of the above descriptions despatched on through consignment to India and which, had they been brought into British India at the time of such despatch, would have been covered by the said Open General Licence.

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\* Serial No. 59, eighth series.